

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

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No. 113.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## FRENCH ELECTIONS AND ENGLISH CRITICS.

THERE is some instruction and amusement to be got by observing, from an independent point of view, the way in which the French elections are discussed in England. It illustrates our political morality and our own political prospects. Besides, it furnishes a topic to which large questions relate themselves—no slight advantage in a period when apathy and small bits of legislation divide the national mind by turns.

The elections themselves are surely a curious spectacle, and perhaps unique in the history of the world. We have seen despots, and we have seen universal suffrage, but we have never before seen both together. Cromwell (not that *he* is to be compared, in mind or heart, with modern rulers) summoned Parliaments of his own; but the theory of their creation was not that the suffrage should be general; nay, so far from it, that he let nobody elect who did not possess property to the extent of two hundred pounds. In fact, "universal" suffrage is quite a modern idea; while to unite it with absolutism is the most modern of all. It is an attempt to unite the two most opposite theories of all government—the theory that power belongs to might, and the theory that it is an expression of the mere choice of the community. Accordingly, there is no consistency of principle in the way it is carried out. The popular will is not left free. Sometimes it is cajoled—sometimes it is menaced. Ten thousand little agents of imperialism are at work upon it. The Government evidently does not believe its own theory. It professes that it needs the assistance of an assembly, and that this assembly ought to be chosen by the free action of every unit in France. But, practically, it shows that it considers itself to have a deeper right than such free action could confer, by dictating what that free action should produce. In short, it lays claim to a Divine Right—not of an ancient kind, like the former one, but still, like it, supremely confident in its own superior moral position. Thus curious is the last result of the politics of the nineteenth century! What is *real* about it—viz., the fact of the domination—is the old story over again—old as the Assyrian relics; while, unfortunately, what is *unreal* about it, is just what it derives from the latest and newest theories of liberty.

Well—the spectacle excites in England an amusing variety of criticisms. The common or average British view which is found in

society is probably that the French are unfit for freedom—that "this man manages them admirably," &c. This we venture to call "The Roast Beef of old England" view, which rests at bottom on the theory that *we* are the only nation fit for freedom, just as we are the only nation that brews good beer. Then, the common respectable Briton always likes an established empire, with its palaces, carriages, pictures, and so forth. Hence he sympathised with Louis Philippe when he was turned out by a mere mob; and now he transfers his kindness to Louis Napoleon, because he has the trappings of "respectability" about him. This, we say, is a common view, though it belongs rather to the quiet and harmless than to the active and proselytising mind.

But there is a class of clever fellows, who, recognising this respectable British instinct, make good literary use of it. They look at the elections, and they hear the wailings of democracy on both sides of the channel, and then they begin—"There's your wild liberty for you! That's what comes of not submitting to constitutional governments. Take care how you grumble at the Crimean failures and at Downing Street. Cherish your mediocrities! Tolerate your bunglers! Or—be tyrannised over by a despot!"

There is its own share of truth in this way of talking; but, for our own parts, we think the advice ought to be given to other personages likewise; and that the moral is a two-edged one, of which these clever fellows use only one edge. We should say to Downing Street and constitutional mediocrities—"The lesson is for *you* too, as well as for the people. If their liberty is in danger, so is yours; and *you* lose character, power, and such a machinery for doing good as never before existed, if you neglect your work, and do not fulfil the requirements of your position." Besides, it may be remarked that, after all, you can never save a system by merely pointing out the dangers of changing it. There must be positive good, as well as the negative good. You must be honoured—not tolerated. Besides, again—men act from their passions, not from calculation only. Is there a single refugee Republican in England now, who, if you were to tell him—"You owe to-day's despotism to '48: blot out '48, and be under Louis Philippe again"—would take your offer? Not one. A man says with the poet—

"What has been has been—I have had my hour."

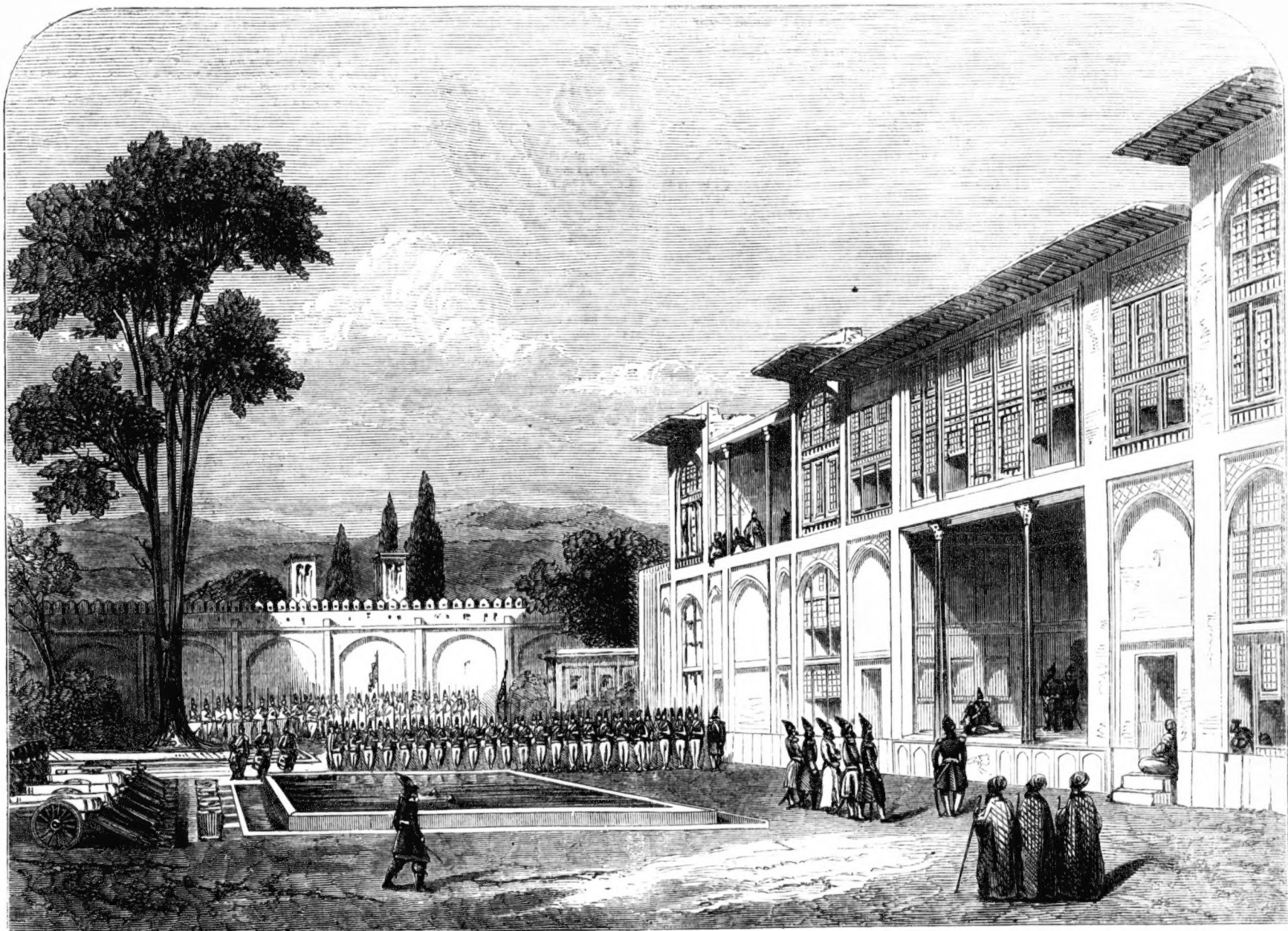
His party have had the glory of convulsing Europe, and shaking twenty thrones; and hope tells him that the chance may come again to-morrow.

And so with the great Revolution of '89, which first gave Republicanism a poetry and a history. What Republican regrets it, because, in the variety of fortunes which have followed, there is once more a despot just now? Its solid achievements remain—in equality before the law, in property for the peasant, in an improved executive, and in an open career to brains. Just now, these are enjoyed under the sign of the Napoleon's Head—yesterday, it was under the Red Cap. All the exultation of re-actionaries is premature just yet. The moral of Republican failures is preached too soon—not to say rather inconsistently here, where all our theoretical legislation proceeds in the intellectual spirit of the Revolution, though we have hitherto escaped its violence.

We make these remarks, because in much that is now-a-days written about Imperialism, we recognise a silly attempt to use Imperialism as a bogey. Does Mr. Dickens talk of "Circumlocution?" forthwith we are warned against a despotism. Does he dilate on the miseries of millions? the same cry is raised. Surely, this country must be in a pretty pass, if there is no alternative between idiocy and tyranny. But we have no such craven fears. We believe that it is wise to apply the most unhesitating criticism to official blundering, without any fears of despots in jack-boots; and we know, besides, that the one way of saving a system is to work it well—for that only cowardice protects corruption from the fear of something else.

There is yet another body of critics, with a third way of handling the French elections, in this country. This comprises the extreme men, who heap on Napoleon every vituperation, and do not condescend to reasoning at all. But this class is not numerous. The true *via media* for an Englishman (who is bound to treat his French allies with a reasonable courtesy) is to give all French parties fair play, to insult none of them, and to store up what political wisdom their proceedings inspire him with. On this system, a man may, without undue heat, form and express some independent opinions about these elections.

In the first place, we should say that this eagerness of the Government to influence them, is not a sign of health or strength. It has



PARADE OF PERSIAN-TROOPS IN THE GARDENS OF THE PALACE AT SHIRAZ.—(FROM A DRAWING BY EUGENE FLANDIN.)



too much the aspect of a juggling with principles. It will inflame the Republicans more than ever; and help to diffuse an idea that Imperialism is apt to dabble in hypocrisy.

But the good sign of the affair is this:—It will keep alive the belief that modern Imperialism (however its pretence to subvert to a formal expression of universal suffrage may be false) yet exists only in fact, and can stand only in time, by working for the people. This, which was the earliest conception of monarchy, and which was long forgotten all over the world, is reviving now as a popular notion. Even sham elections keep it alive. It is the one idea that can keep a government of any kind sweet, in a political atmosphere like the modern one. To suppose, however, that a government really capable of its work would necessarily require the suppression of the intellectual life of the country, would be to suppose this lie an untrue thing, which is absurd. And so we may take the capability of satisfying the intellectual life as a test of a dynasty's fitness—a test which the Napoleonic one has not yet fulfilled. With such ideas, there is no need to "take a side" in the elections at all: an Englishman can contentedly see the Dictator and the Republicans mutually check each other and improve each other, for the benefit of France—though bound to recognise that, at present, the latter do not get fair play.

With regard to the lesson to England, we have indicated our view as to what it is already. To "crow over" the phenomenon is simply foolish and vulgar—while nothing can be plainer than that such phenomena can only be avoided by a nation's voluntarily discharging those duties, the neglect of which brings on, first revolution and then despotism. But it is the height of absurdity to suppose that our administration can afford to be bad, because the badness of those of other countries has produced difficulties. Let us get a wiser moral out of the elections in France.

#### THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION AND TREATY OF PEACE.

THE ratification of the treaty of peace with Persia was effected only just in time to save the important city of Shiraz from succumbing, as Basheer and Mahommed had already done, before the advancing columns of the British expedition. When General Outram detached a portion of his army to effect the capture of Mahommed, it was understood that Shiraz, the former capital of Persia, and a city with something like 40,000 inhabitants, would be the next object of attack. In spite of its bastioned walls, nearly four miles in circumference, there is little doubt but that it could only have interposed an ineffectual resistance to the victorious advance of our better disciplined troops. It was saved, however, from the horrors of an assault by the unreserved acceptance by the Shah of the conditions of peace which Ferukh Khan had felt himself constrained to agree to at Paris. One of the most interesting edifices in Shiraz is the Royal Palace, commonly called the Ark, or citadel. It is surrounded by walls, within which are enclosed well-planted gardens, watered by running streams. The palace was formerly the residence of Kerim Khan-le-Zend, who preferred the title of Vakil to that of Shah of Persia—a prince whose virtues are still spoken of with pride, not only by the people of Shiraz, but by the Persians in general. The Ark is now the residence of the governor of the city, and the general of the army makes it his headquarters. From here he issues his orders, and in the grounds attached to the palace troops are constantly being passed in review.

The text of the treaty of peace signed at Paris March 4th, 1857, and ratified at Bagdad May 2nd, has been made public within the last few days. The treaty provides that Persia is to retire from Herat, to withdraw from it and Afghanistan, and to relinquish all claims on them. In case of any quarrel with them, she is to request the friendly offices of the British Government, which is to do its best for either. Persia is only to attack Herat for the defence of her frontier, and to push her arms no further than necessary for repelling aggression. Our consular establishments are to be on the same footing as those of the "most favoured" nation. The pecuniary claims of British subjects, or of Persians under British protection, are to be settled by a mixed commission. The Persian Government will set at liberty, without ransom, all English prisoners, and make an exchange with the Afghans of all Afghan prisoners. The contracting Powers will renew their agreements for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf. England gives up the protection of Persian subjects, unless in the employ of British representatives and agents, and provided also that no larger privilege of protection is allowed by Persia to any other Power. The dignity of the British Crown is to be vindicated in the person of Mr. Charles Murray, who is to receive in state a letter of apology for some offensive remarks of the Shah, and to be solemnly invited to the capital. He is to be conducted thither in state, to receive a visit from the Prime Minister, to be accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the palace, and presented by him to the Shah. He is to receive another visit the day after from the Premier, at noon; which visit Mr. Murray is to return the next day—at the latest, before noon. This part of the treaty has already gone into operation. Mr. Murray, Minister of England to Persia, quitted Bagdad on the 17th of May, with all the persons attached to his Legation, on his way to Teheran. He was accompanied by Ali Khan, who had been despatched by the Court of Persia for that purpose. No private names or domestic circumstances appear in the Treaty. There is not a word about the proposed electric telegraph or the Euphrates Valley line, or any port or emporium in the Gulf, or about the Russian acquisitions of territory on the Caspian. Russia only appears under the euphuism of "the most favoured nation."

The offensive letter of the Shah, for which apology is to be made, is as follows:—

"D. 20th, 1855.  
"Last night we read the paper written by the English Minister Plenipotentiary, and were much surprised at the rude, unmeaning, disgusting, and insolent tone and purport. The letter which he wrote was also impertinent. We have also heard that in his own house he is constantly speaking disrespectfully of us and of you, but we never believed it; now, however, he has introduced it in an official letter. We are therefore convinced that this man, Mr. Murray, is stupid, ignorant, and insane, who has the audacity and impudence to insult even kings! From the time of Shah Sultan Hossein (when Persia was in its most disorganised state, and during the last fourteen years of his life, when by serious illness he was incapacitated for business), up to the present time, no disrespect towards the Sovereign has been tolerated either from the Government or its agent. What has happened now that this foolish Minister Plenipotentiary acts with such temerity? It appears that our friendly missions are not acquainted with the wording of that document; give it now to Meerza Abbas and Meerza Malekum, that they may take and duly explain it to the French Minister and Hyder Effendi, that they may see how improperly he has written. Since last night till now, our time has been passed in vexation. We now command you, in order that you may yourself know, and also acquaint the missions, that until the Queen of England herself makes us a suitable apology for the insolence of her envoy we will never receive back this her foolish Minister, who is a simpleton, nor accept from her Government any other Minister."

**ACCIDENT TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR.**—The Emperor of the French invited on Friday (the 12th) the seven marshals present in Paris to meet him at St. Cloud. After breakfast, he made a trial of the small railway which runs from St. Cloud to Villeneuve l'Étang, which is intended to convey troops on campaign. The marshals present were Reille, Vaillant, Magua, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Pelissier, Canrobert, and Bosquet. The experiment was, however, near terminating seriously for all parties. There was no locomotive, but the wagon, which goes down the slope by its own momentum, as on the descent at St. Germain, soon acquired a velocity which the breaks could not stop. A number of peasants, who were at work in the fields, or who were attracted by curiosity, uttered cries of alarm on seeing the danger. Fortunately, the wagon rushed into a ploughed field, where it was brought up. Anticipating the rumours that would follow, the Emperor walked about St. Cloud on Saturday, and went to the Yandeuvre in the evening.

**NEW TREATY BETWEEN HOLLAND AND JAPAN.**—A recent treaty between Holland and Japan provides that the Dutch residents in the latter country shall be allowed to exercise their worship freely, and that they shall no longer be subject to the impious custom of trampling under foot the image of our Saviour on the cross. It also enacts that the Dutch shall be permitted to trade in the open ports, and to sell to and purchase from the Japanese traders, and also to take their wives and children to the said ports.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

THE opposition or independent candidates for the representation of the people of France seem to increase in number and in audacity. Cavaignac, Carnot, Goucheaux, Simon, Pelletan (of the "Sécler"), Garnier Pages, and other men of known republican tendencies, are mentioned as having issued bulletins or addresses to the electors in various places. Some of the French journals, taking courage, dare to assume that the people are really free to choose, and altogether the French people are enjoying quite a little saturation of liberty. We begin to wonder how it will end.

The labours of the Senate have terminated for the present session. The campaign in Algeria does not appear to be at an end, for intelligence from that colony announces that two important tribes, the Beni-Rengouillet and Beni-Yenni, have commenced throwing up earthworks, with the view of opposing the advance of the French into the interior. Marshal Randon has the intention of marching against the "rebels"—as soon as the military road, on which the whole army is at work, and of which 12½ miles were completed in two days, shall have been terminated.

This crops in France are represented as being all most promising.

### BELGIUM.

THE Ministers presented to the King a report, dated June 12, in which they recommended his Majesty to close the Legislative Session of 1856-7, and consequently the adjournment of the discussion of the measure which had given offence to the people. The King accordingly published a decree closing the session. The decree was accompanied by a letter, in which his Majesty deprecates the incidents which followed the notorious "project of law," and says:—"You have acted with the greatest loyalty, and the most entire good faith. You are firmly persuaded that the project of law carried into effect would not produce the grievous consequences expected of it. I will not pass judgment upon the project: I would never have consented to give a place in your legislation to a law that could have produced the fatal results which are feared; but, without entering into an examination of the law in itself, I take into account, as you do, an impression which has been produced upon a considerable section of the people. There are in the countries which occupy themselves with their own progress these rapid, contagious emotions, propagated with an intensity easier to be stated than explained, and with which it is wiser to make terms than to reason. . . . I believe that we ought to abstain from agitating any question that can kindle war in men's minds. I am convinced that Belgium may live happy and respected, by following the paths of moderation; but I am also convinced—and I say it publicly—that any measure which can be interpreted as tending to fix the supremacy of one opinion over another, that such a measure is a danger."

The Turkish officers on missions in the principal towns in Belgium have been suddenly recalled. This event, coupled with the rumours touching the attitude of the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, would seem to indicate a certain tension in the international relations of the two countries.

### SPAIN.

LORD HOWDEN, on the 31st ult., gave a magnificent banquet to the Prince and Princess Galitzin. Thirty-five persons sat down to dinner, and several members of the diplomatic corps were present. Marshal Narvaez was unable to attend, owing to indisposition. The dinner was followed by an evening reception.

Desperdieiro, or Dominguez, the famous *torredor*, lies dying, having been frightfully wounded by a bull in the ring of Puerto de Santa Maria, in the presence of ten thousand spectators. The beast caught him with its horns first on the right side, then on the left, tossed him, and, as he fell, caught him under the chin, splitting the jaw, and driving the horn up to the right eye, which it forced out. Several other accidents of the same kind are also recorded.

### PORTUGAL.

THE King of Portugal has communicated to the Lisbon Cortes, through the President of the Council, his intention shortly to contract a matrimonial alliance; but no intimation was given as to the name of the bride-elect, the President merely observing that she would be a Queen worthy of the Portuguese nation. The question of the future Queen's dowry was referred to the Finance Committee, and both houses named deputations to wait upon his Majesty to offer the congratulations of the Legislature. It is believed that Maria Sophia, the second daughter of the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, is to be his Majesty's bride. She is about sixteen years of age.

### RUSSIA.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Times" writes, that there is an almost certainty that the Emperor Alexander will have a meeting with the Emperor Louis Napoleon, either at Wildbad or Stuttgart, in the early part of July; that Admiral Count Putiatin, who was said to have gone to Kuchta, was really gone on a mission to the Chinese Court at Peking, and must by this time have already arrived there.

It is expected that M. de Segur, First Secretary to the French Embassy at Constantinople, who is now in Paris, will succeed Count de Morny as Minister at St. Petersburg. Count de Morny is about to return to France. A treaty of commerce between France and Russia has been signed.

### ITALY.

THE Pope, in his peregrination, arrived at Bologna on the 9th instant. On the 29th of May, the Governor-General of Lombardy had an interview with him at Pesaro. The statement that he is warmly received does not continue to be made so uniformly as heretofore. It is now said that his reception is respectful, but cool. Cardinal Antonelli has prohibited the Communal Councils from assembling, lest they should state their grievances—a sure way of preventing extravagant expressions of loyalty.

A dreadful accident happened in Leghorn on the 7th instant. At the theatre of the Aquidotte, a play representing the siege of Sebastopol was being performed. One of the rockets let off to give the effect of the bombardment set fire to the side scenes; a panic seized the audience, a rush was made to the windows and doors, and in the mêlée 43 people were killed and 134 injured. On hearing of the catastrophe, the Grand Duke immediately set out for Leghorn, and visited those that had been carried to the hospitals.

### GREECE.

It is said that the visit of the King of Bavaria to France has not been merely an act of courtesy; but that he has profited by the present opportunity to confer with the Emperor on the state and prospects of that kingdom, particularly with reference to the question of the succession. This question is suspected to be fraught with mischief for the future, inasmuch as Prince Adalbert, the heir to the throne, is notoriously unwilling to embrace the Greek faith—a necessary proceeding!

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

It is stated that, at the invitation of the Porte, the representatives of the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris have held sittings to deliberate on the future of the Principalities. According to a letter from Constantinople—"Nothing certain is known beyond the fact that the debates have been very animated; some pretend that the French Ambassador, M. Thouvenel, presented to the Council the ultimatum of his Government upon the question of the Principalities, which was expressly in favour of the union. Others say that Lord Stratford spoke very energetically against the scheme; and was supported by Prokesch-Osten, the Austrian internuncio, and then finally by the Sultan's *alter ego*, Redschid Pacha. In fact, it is asserted in certain quarters that Turkey is so excited against the French scheme of the union, that she would rather begin a new war than give it her consent."

### AMERICA.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at a municipal election in Washington on the 1st inst. It appears that some Know-Nothing rowdies from Baltimore violently interfered to drive Irish voters from the poll. The rioters were well armed, and took possession of a piece of artillery, with which they threatened their opponents. Two companies of Marines placed at the disposal of the mayor by the President, were ordered to fire upon the mob;

the result was that five or six persons were killed, and a number of others wounded. The city was in the most feverish state of excitement, and the Marines continued in reserve at the City-hall.

Orders have been issued for the despatch to Utah of the second regiment of dragoons, the 5th and 10th regiments of infantry, and Captain Phelps's battery of light artillery, numbering in all some 2,000 men, under the command of General Harvey. This is said to be only the beginning of the movement against the Prophet.

Mr. Reed, the new Minister to China from the United States, had received his instructions, and would leave in a few days.

The news of the capitulation of Walker the Filibuster (which we reported in our second edition of last week) has been authenticated. Reduced to two days' provisions, he surrendered himself and 300 men, the remnant of his band, to Captain Davis, of the *St. Mary*, United States war-ship, on the 1st of May. On the 27th he had reached New Orleans. His entry into this town was a triumph. Thousands crowded to greet him, and he was compelled to make repeated speeches to the mob. He assured his hearers that "victory is still sure;" and his friends boast that before two months have passed he will go back to Nicaragua with plenty of means and men. On the other hand, the Costa Ricans are said to have taken measures for transporting to the United States any filibusters that might have remained in that country.

With reference to the alleged ill-treatment of seamen on board American merchant ships, Lord Napier has made a representation to the Washington Cabinet, and received from General Cass a reply, in which he states that the laws now in force are sufficient for the protection of sailors.

The steamer *Inferno*, from Montreal to St. Catherine's, blew up. Four persons were killed on the spot, several were wounded, and seven were unaccounted for.

### THE NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.

THE National Council, after having heard the report of a committee which it appointed to discuss this question, voted unanimously the ratification of the treaty relative to the Neuchâtel question. The ratifications were exchanged at Paris, on Tuesday.

**THE VILLAGES RYE KILLED.**—A solemn reconciliation has been effected between the villages of Perfigas and Bortigadas (Sardinia), the inhabitants of which had lived in perpetual feud (vendetta) for upwards of a century. The most singular circumstance connected with this event is that it has been brought about by a notorious bandit named Pietro Marras, a native of Perfigas, who has been the terror of the country for the last twenty-two years. He obtained a safe-conduct from the government, in order to be present at the ceremony of the reconciliation, and it was intimated to him that if he would constitute himself a prisoner, and submit to a trial, he would obtain a pardon in consideration of the important service he had done to his country; but he refused, and returned to the woods immediately after their quiet, which closed the proceedings, saying that "birds fixed the forest better than the eagle."

**THE SILK CROPS OF THE CONTINENT** are likely to be very deficient this year, but the prospects of corn and wine are universally encouraging.

**A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT** occurred at San Vico, in the province of Vicenza, on the 7th. The moral of the church, being a derelict, the public were crowded together on that day at the door of the building to hear mass, when an old wall suddenly gave way and killed many people under its ruins. Eight persons were killed on the spot, and a large number dangerously injured.

**THE "HEAD" TRAFFIC IN CHINA.**—On the 25th of April a Portuguese sailor, named José Maria, was examined at the Police-office, Hong Kong. He was ten days returned after a two or three months' captivity at Canton and the Barea Tigris, to which places he was carried a prisoner in January last, upon the capture of his launch by the Imperialist force. He states that during the whole time that he was in the prison he was frequently called upon by the mandarins to inspect the heads which the "braves," some of whom he well knew as boatmen at Hong Kong, brought in from Kung Kong, Whampoa, and Canning Moon, and to say whether they were or were not European heads. There were about a score of such, including "two old ones with white hair." The children used to drag them about and play with them during the investigation. If it ended satisfactorily, the claimant received 150 taels of silver for each head, with an order for the like sum on the arrival of the head at Canton. One of the crew having died in prison of a wound, the mandarin ordered his ears to be cut off before burial; "or," said he, "I shall be able now to detect any man who may dig him up and try to impose the dead man's head upon me as a fresh one and claim the reward." There were said to be about thirty Europeans in the Canton prison, including old Mr. Cooper. It is difficult to understand by what influence the Governor of Macao obtained the release of José Maria. When the man himself claimed protection as a Portuguese subject, one mandarin said, "We are at war with all nations;" and another, "You and the English are Christians all the same;" and a third, "You are a white man." But released he was, and all his company, and by the intercession of the Governor of Macao.

**RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.**—The *La Plata*, which came in two or three days since, brought news of the continuance of the yellow fever in the West Indies. When she left it was chiefly amongst the shipping at St. Thomas and Martinique; the other parts of the West Indies appear to be free from it. Several persons belonging to the *Parana*, the last homeward mail-steam, were struck with yellow fever, and left behind at St. Thomas; they are all dead. Dr. Manfred and Mr. Turner, the fourth engineer, died of yellow fever on board the *Trent*. Soon after the *La Plata* left St. Thomas, yellow fever made its appearance among the crew, and nearly forty persons were laid down with it. Every endeavour was made to stop its ravages, and mitigate its severity; and out of the whole number attacked only six died on the passage.

**AMERICA'S DIFFICULTY.**—Recently an attempt was made by the United States Deputy-Marshal Churchill, his assistants, and some Kentuckians to arrest, at a place between Urbana and Springfield, a fugitive slave named Addison. Addison took refuge in a house-loft, whither he was pursued; and one of the Kentuckians climbing up to take him he fired at the intruder, on which the posse deemed it expedient to beat a retreat. Returning to Cincinnati, a warrant was got out for the arrest of a man named Hyde, at whose house Addison was found, and against whom the charge was preferred of aiding a fugitive slave, contrary to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Armed with this, and determined at the same time to earn if possible the 2,000 dols. reward offered for the return of Addison to slavery, United States Deputy-Marshal Churchill started for the scene of action, taking with him warrants for Mr. Hyde, his son, and four other persons, but only succeeded in capturing five of the persons they sought. They were followed by the Sheriff of Green County, with a writ of habeas corpus. When he attempted to serve it they assaulted and fired at him, but were forced to give up. Their prisoners were examined under the habeas corpus and discharged, and then Mr. Churchill and four of his men were arrested on a warrant, and taken back to Springfield, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill; and so a very pretty quarrel seems to be opened. Two of the posse effected their escape.

### IRELAND.

**STEALING THE SPEAKER'S WRIT.**—A man named Ward was charged at Ballinasloe last week with stealing the Speaker's writ from the pockets of James Mornan. The indictment set forth that complainant was stopped by defendant and some other persons unknown. Defendant asked him if he was the man who was going to a year against Father Conway? Complainant answered, "No." Defendant again asked him if he had the summons in his pocket, and on his replying in the affirmative, he was knocked down, and from his pocket was forcibly abstracted the writ of the Speaker of the House of Commons, which he saw in the defendant's hand. The defendant was then required to procure bail to the amount of £100.

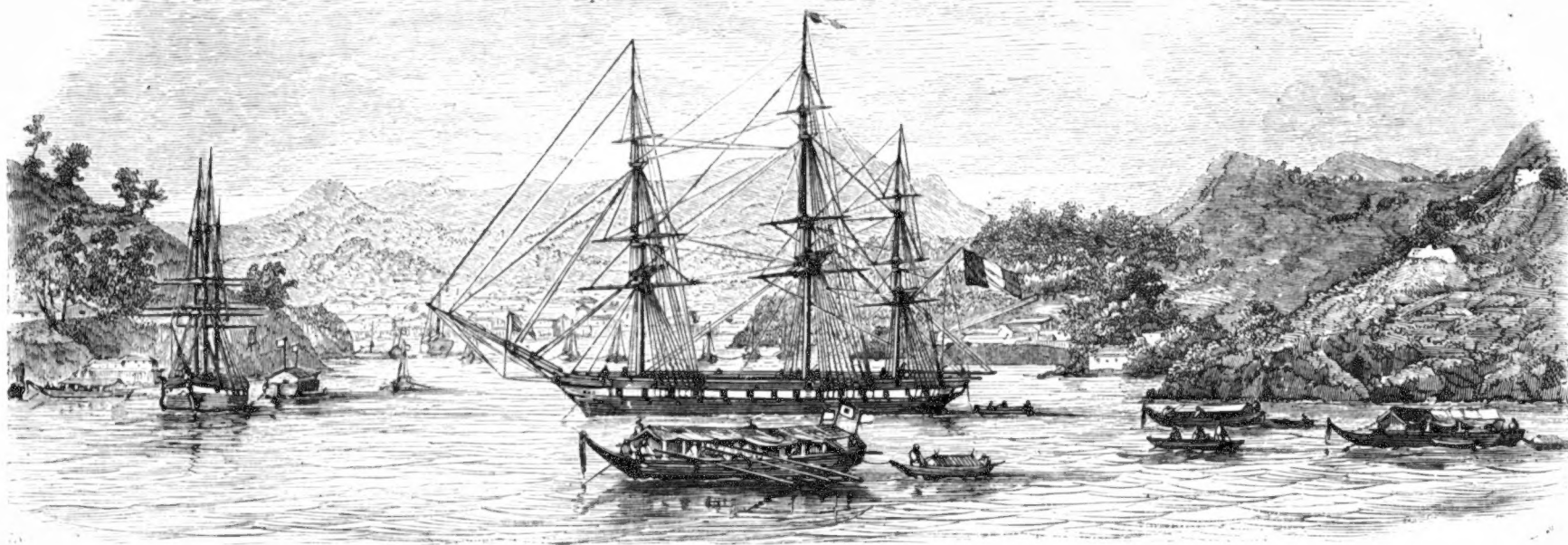
**THIS ENLIGHTENED AGE.**—In the parish of Doonan, in the Queen's County (says "Saunders's News Letter") there resides a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Nolan, whose reputation for performing miracles has spread far and wide, amongst the humble classes professing that faith throughout Ireland. Travellers passing through the district are not a little surprised at meeting a number of individuals afflicted with all manner of diseases, and if unacquainted with the cause, most naturally conclude that the Queen's County people of all others are the most unfortunate. Should he, however, have the curiosity to inquire of some half-dozen unfortunate cripples whom he may meet on the road, slowly dragging their limbs after them on crutches, where they belonged to, or where they were bound to, he will invariably be informed that they came from Kerry, Mayo, Galway, &c., as the case may be, and that they were going to see the "good parish priest of Doonan," fully persuaded that they would be able to return home, after having recovered the use of their limbs. For the last month his Reverence's house has been literally besieged by hundreds of the lame, the blind, the deaf, the epileptic—in fact, with persons having every variety of disease; but as cures have been as yet reported to have been effected. Last year, it is true, a young woman from Kilkenny, who was alleged to have been a cripple all her life, paid her devotions to Father Nolan, and returned, to the astonishment of her neighbours, perfectly cured, entering the city with great ceremony, and sounding about the miraculous powers of her kind benefactor. An investigation having been instituted into the circumstances by the mayor, the whole story was found to be untrue, whereupon the impostor was ordered to leave the city.



## OBITUARY

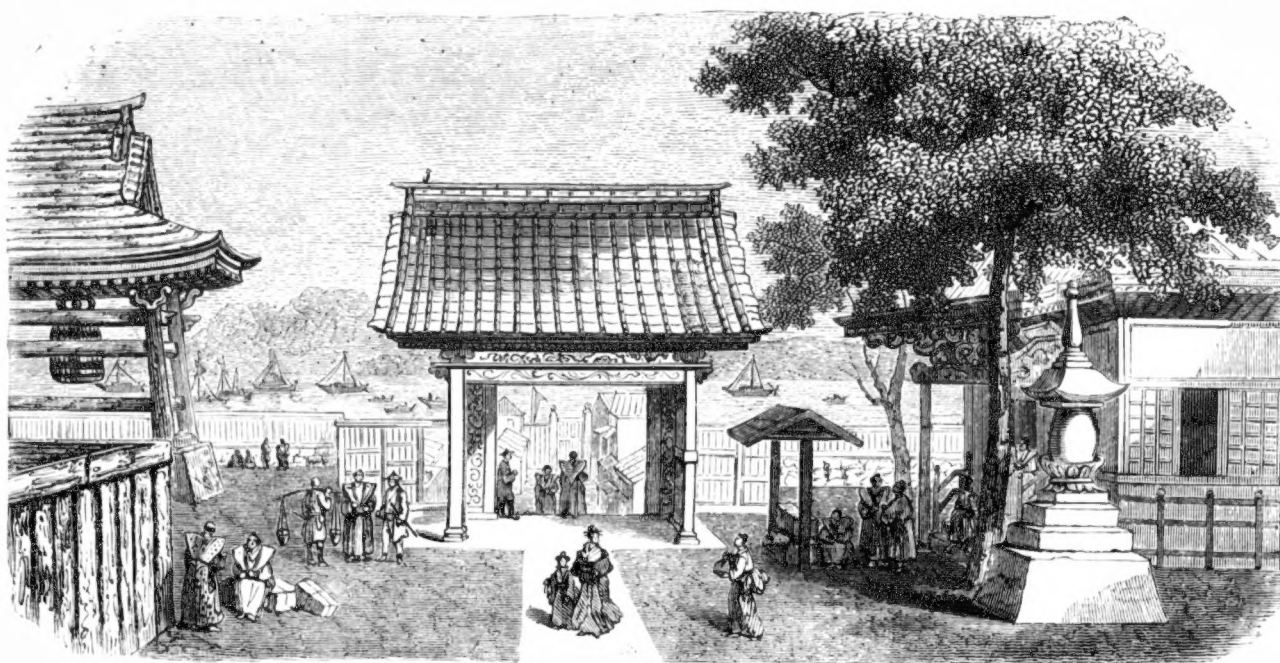
On arriving at the gates of the palace, the French officers were conducted by the master of the ceremonies through a long range of galleries occupied by guards and attendants, who remained with their bodies bent to the ground in token of respect. After waiting for a brief while in an ante room, they were introduced into the presence of the governor, whom they found seated at the end of a spacious apartment. Near him was seated the deputy-governor (for all appointments in Japan are filled by two persons, each acting as a check upon the other), and behind them stood their seven councillors, who, since the arrival of the French at Nagasaki, had acted each in turn as negotiators between the new comers and the Japanese authorities. The governor is described as an old man of sixty years of age, of grave appearance, and with pleasing manners—a certain sign of Japanese nobility—and as possessed of a cultivated mind. The deputy-governor is not so old a man, and is far more active in his movements. The expression of his eyes denotes intelligence, while his thin, smiling lips convey the impression that he is somewhat given to sarcasm. Having exchanged salutations, the governor said he was pleased to welcome the first French officers who had landed in Japan, and hoped that they would meet with very attention and assistance during their stay in the country. The several officers were then formally presented to his excellency, after which they were conducted to an apartment, where they were served with sweatmeats and fruits. They subsequently returned to the presence of the governor, who, after some three hours' negotiation, was induced to grant the various concessions desired by the French Government. Since the return of this expedition, some doubts appear to have arisen as to how far the Japanese were actuated by good faith in their several treaties with European Powers. All doubt on the subject may now, however, be considered as set at rest, since the determined attitude recently assumed in the port of Nagasaki by the captains of two British men-of-war.





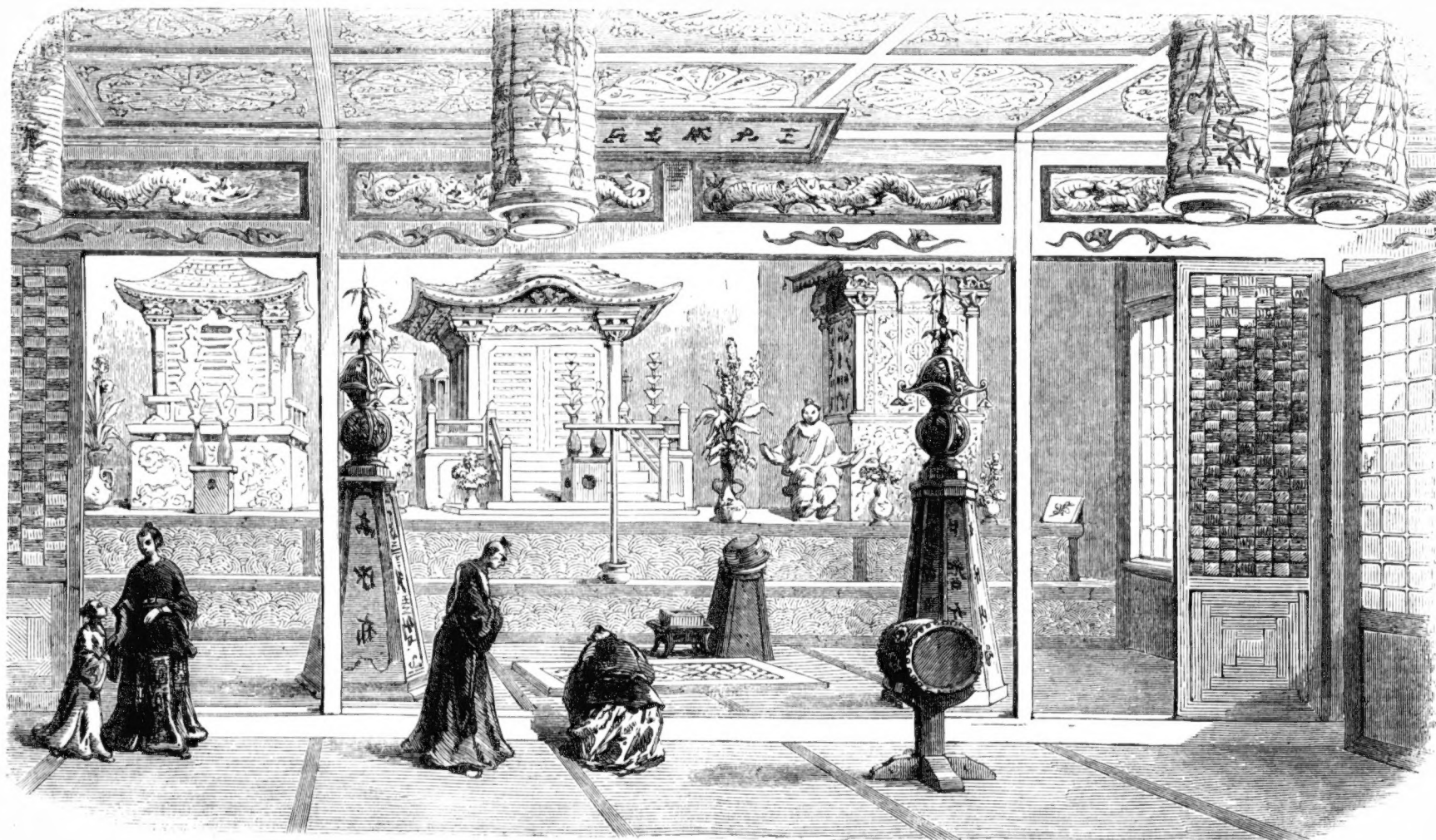
THE BAY OF NAGASAKI JAPAN.

It will be remembered that about a couple of months since, news reached this country, to the effect that two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the mandarin acting as governor. The two captains, however, strong in their right, penetrated into the port, and anchored within gun-shot of the land-batteries, which remained without any act of hostility against them. The next day they repaired to the residence of the mandarin, who refused to receive them, but who, at the same time, sent word that, if they had any complaint to make, he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. This he did most scrupulously. The two captains wrote to Yeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with the treaty signed in 1855, between England and



THE PAGODA SHOW-MEODJI.

Japan. In about a fortnight afterwards the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that his Majesty, being desirous of executing the obligations which he had entered into, had given orders for the three ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, to be open to the vessels of France, Russia, England, and the United States. Such vessels were to be permitted to rest there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain defined extent. The Emperor, in order to carry out that determination, issued an edict, which was without delay posted up in every part of his dominions. The seamen belonging to the vessels admitted to enjoy the benefits of the treaty, are not to penetrate into the interior of the country. Should they contravene that provision, they are to be subjected to an imprisonment, the length of which will be every time fixed by the Emperor, according to the circumstances of the case. The foregoing is the latest phase of the Japanese question.



INTERIOR OF THE PAGODA MEOKIN-MEODJI.



## THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNOR OF THE CAUCASUS.

We announced in our last week's number that the campaign against the Circassian tribes was about to commence in earnest, and that Prince Bariatsky, the newly-appointed Russian governor, intended to lead the expedition in person. Since then we have received some interesting particulars respecting the Prince's journey from Russia to his seat of government, and these, together with the accompanying illustrations, we make no excuse for bringing before the notice of our readers.

Prince Bariatsky, it appears, is a young man, who, at an early age, entered the Russian army with a determination to rise by merit alone. At the age of twenty-one, he had the moral courage to quit the gay society of St. Petersburg, and the allurements of the Imperial Court, and to accompany his regiment to the Caucasus, that he might accustom himself to the fatigues of war, and so become truly a soldier. Step by step he advanced, and when only thirty-two years of age he was entrusted with an important command. On his return from the Caucasus to recruit his health, seriously affected by the fatigue he had undergone, and the numerous wounds he had received, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and recently he has been selected to extend and consolidate the Russian power in the Caucasus—the country, so to speak, of his adoption.

It was as far back as last October that the Prince started on his journey to assume the functions of an Imperial Viceroy. He and his suite took their departure in a long train of carriages on their way to the ancient City of the Czars and the commercial capital of Russia, Nijni Novgorod, where a steamer was in waiting to convey them down the Volga. This portion of the journey was got over in about three days. Nijni Novgorod is perhaps the most picturesque of Russian towns—not excepting even Moscow. It is built at the confluence of the rivers Oka and Volga, is distant some 260 miles from Moscow, and boasts something like 30,000 inhabitants—a number which is amplified to ten times that amount on the occasion of its great annual fair.

The Prince and his suite, after a full share of the usual delay, at length proceeded on board the war-steamer *Astara*, a vessel built expressly for the navigation of the Volga. It was during a drizzling rain that the embarkation took place; and the arrival of the numerous droschies, with the various persons who were to proceed in the *Astara*, about to commence a voyage of 2,000 miles down the Volga, formed altogether a somewhat curious sight.

Among the passengers on board the *Astara* were Count Orloff Dawidoff, Count Denisoff, Prince Dolgorouky, Prince Nitzgenstein, accompanied by

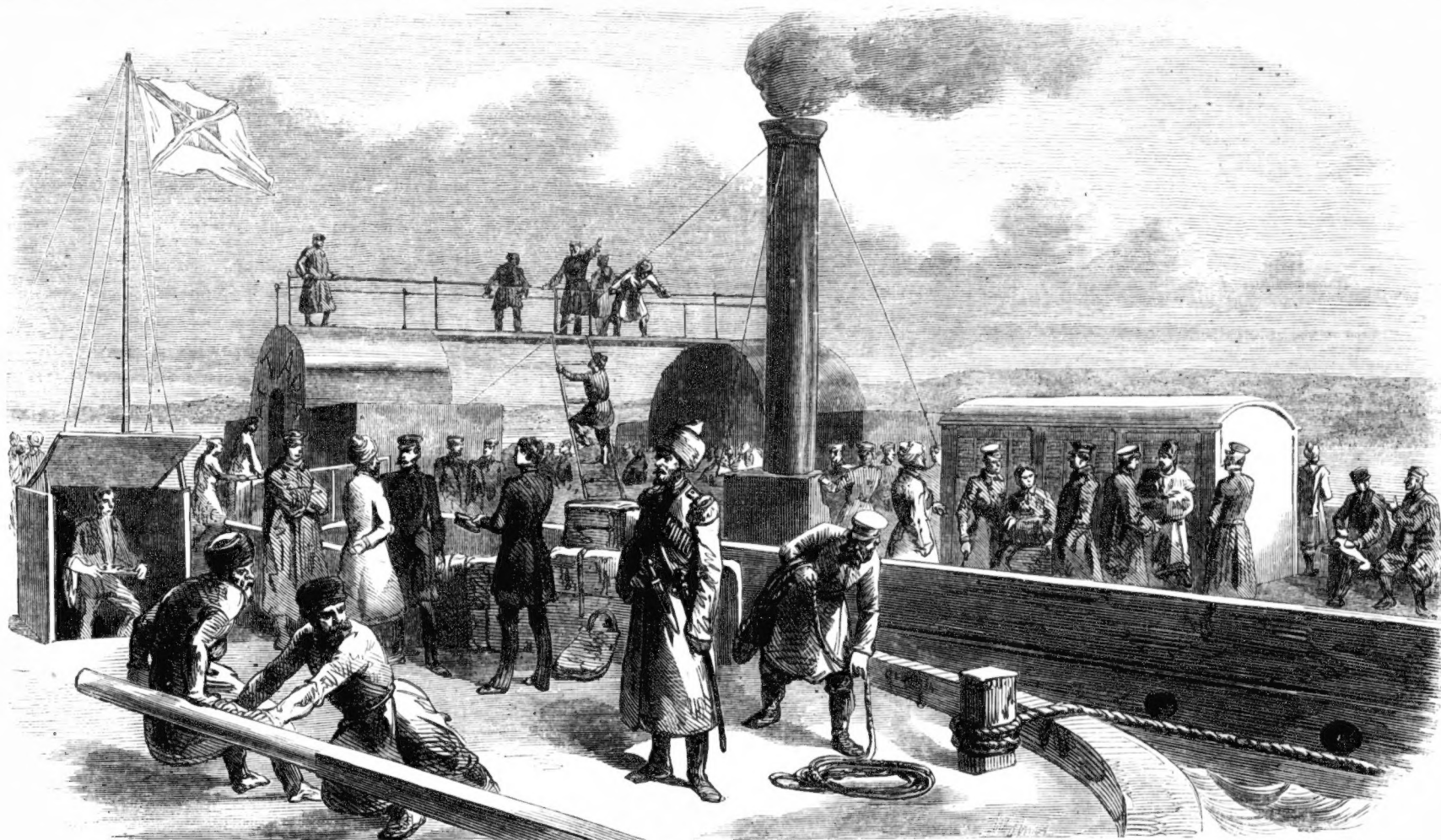
his young wife the Princess Cantacuzene. Count Sollohub, author of the play of the "Employee," in which he showed up some of the abuses of Russia, and which drew from the Emperor the flattering remark, that the Count had not only written a clever piece, but had done a good action. Colonels Trombolesky, Romanofsky, Richter, Scheitkoff, Prince Gortschakoff, and Captain Molostroff, were also among the number.

Ali Soltan and Artzon, two of the Tcherkesses who had been sent by the subjected mountaineers of Daghestan to attend the coronation of the Emperor at Moscow, had obtained permission of Prince Bariatsky to accompany him to the Caucasus, and formed a portion of the suite.

The *Astara* at length proceeded on her voyage, passing the numerous villages built on the very margin of the stream; for it is one of the peculiar features of the Volga, that there are no embankments. Among the towns of some little note, passed by the steamer on its route, may be mentioned Vassili-Soursk, at the confluence of the Soursk and the Volga; rather a pretty town, surrounded by orchards and gardens. Then Svajsk, celebrated in the history of Russia from having been the residence of Ivan the Terrible during the siege of Kazan, a city which still exists on the left bank of the stream, and which Ivan took by storm, after a desperate struggle on the part of the defenders. After Kazan comes the city of Simbirsk, distant some three miles from the banks of the river, which continues its course in almost a straight line for about 150 miles, and then suddenly turns off towards the south, describing an enormous curve hereabouts. On the left bank is situated the town of Samara. Count Orloff Dawidoff, brother-in-law of Prince Bariatsky, who possesses immense estates in this part of the country, landed at Otradne, a small village some twenty miles further down, and invited the Prince and his suite to accompany him to his mansion, the chateau Oussolie. They thereupon disembarked, and were received on landing by crowds of peasants, who had come from the neighbouring villages to welcome them. The weather was fine, but intensely cold, and the surrounding country covered with snow. Near the landing-stage, which had been hastily erected, stood a table, on which was placed a silver saltcellar, of the most exquisite workmanship, with a plate containing a loaf of bread of immense size. The old men who had taken up their position near the table, pressed the Prince to partake of these symbols of their hospitality. After having done so, the party were conveyed in a number of carriages, droschies, and sledges to the residence of the Count, where they were heartily welcomed; and after having spent an agreeable day, followed by a night of sweet repose, they returned on board the *Astara*, and again proceeded on their way down the Volga.



ANTIQUE JEWEL PRESENTED TO THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA DURING HER TOUR IN HUNGARY.



THE EMBARKATION OF PRINCE BARIATSKY AND SUITE ON BOARD THE ASTARA, EN ROUTE FOR THE CAUCASUS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY P. BLANCHARD.)



THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE BARIATSKY AT OTRADNE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY P. BLANCHARD.)



On the following day they passed Kamotichine, and the day after arrived at Tzaritzine, and received a deputation which had been sent by the Town Council to present the Prince with two robes—a cup and walking-stick—which had formerly belonged to Peter the Great.

A few miles from Tzaritzine the Volga assumes the appearance of an inland sea. Shortly after leaving the latter place, the *Admiral* sighted two steamers, the *Tyrt* and *Volga*, belonging to the Caspian Sea fleet. The *Tyrt* carried the flag of Admiral Wassiloff, who commanded the Astrakhan station. At the Astrakhan station the Prince was received in a most royal manner. Balls, theatrical representations, and concerts were given, and receptions were held in honour of his visit. On leaving Astrakhan the Prince and his suite embarked on board the steamers *Tyrt* and *Volga*, and after a passage of 300 miles through the waters of the Caspian Seas the Prince landed at Petrowsky. We shall speak of his further progress in a future number.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—NO. 45. FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

We have suddenly started into life and activity; too late to achieve anything this session, but the movement is nevertheless of great importance and value. If it do no more, it will show Lord Palmerston and his colleagues that in that great majority which they were in danger of believing was a mere inert mass, to be moved to this side or that as the "whips" directed, there lie explosive materials, which unless they be dropped down by proper measures next session will certainly endanger the safety of the Government. Up to Wednesday, in last week, there had not been the slightest intimation given of anything like this volcanic energy in the House. The Conservative party—the opposition proper of the House—seemed to be *hors de combat*, and the Liberal party walked in to the House at the summons of the "whips," when their views were replied, as promptly, and apparently as seriously, as if they were valid planks instead of independent members of the Commons House of Parliament. But on Wednesday the scene was changed.

**MR. HARDY'S BILL.**  
The *coons belli* was Mr. Hardy's Bill, which he now proposed to be read a second time. The debate on this question was not worth noticing at length. Mr. Hardy is a pretty good talker, but no more. Mr. Ker Seymour, who made a long speech, is ditto to Mr. Hardy. In the present low state of oratory in the House they may take some rank, but they can never, as speakers, be more than "Titens amongst minnows." Mr. Gathorne Hardy is a barrister on the Northern Circuit, and is no exception to the general rule, that barristers' oratory is seldom effective in the House of Commons. Mr. Ker Seymour is an exceedingly useful member, especially on committee, and often speaks in the House on minor questions; but it requires all the power of his really good voice, and the respect in which he is universally held, to keep down that buzz of talk which always prevails when the House is ill and not attentive. The debate, therefore, was nothing. For a few minutes the House was silent when Mr. Darby Griffiths, a new member, arose, because it is etiquette to listen when a new member presents himself. This rule is, however, not so rigidly observed in a new as it is in an old Parliament, and when it was discovered, as it soon was, that Mr. Griffiths was "nobody," the buzz was resumed.

**DIVISION THREE.**  
Hitherto, there had been nothing like a serious fight on any subject. The divisions which had occurred were ridiculous—300 to 18, 200 to 10, and so on. But on this occasion, it was easy to see by infallible signs that a real struggle was about to occur. The "whips" were constant in their attendance at the door to pair their friends, or earnestly to press those who were going away without pairs to be back in time. On Wednesday, when a division occurs of importance, there is always a good deal of excitement and fun; for on that day the committees on private business, &c., by permission of the House, sit whilst the House itself is in session. And when the bell rings for a division, it is highly amusing to the strangers about the lobby to see the members of these committees come flying down the stairs and corridors to get to the door in time. It is a very trying piece of ground, that course. First, there is to get out of the committee-room; next, to traverse a long corridor; then, to get down a lengthy flight of stairs, through another passage, across the central hall, through another corridor, and across the lobby. As soon, however, as the central hall is passed, you are almost sure to win, as from that point you are in sight of the Sergeant-at-Arms as he stands with the door in his hands; and when that is the case, provided you make due haste, he will keep the door open for you, even though the two minutes may have expired; but if you loiter, or if his view of you should be intercepted by anyone passing, bang goes the door, and you are shut out. With all the advantages of a clear course, it is a trying run even to the light weights, especially from the farthest committee-room; and with heavy weights—such as Sir John Potter, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Hudson—success is all but impossible. One of the best men "across the country," considering his age and incumbrances, is Sir Richard Bethell, the Attorney-General. He does not often have to come from committee-rooms, as his office exempts him from serving on committees. But it not infrequently happens that he is "before the Lords" during the morning sittings, and if a division of importance is expected, he has a man in the Lords' lobby, who, at the first sound of the bell, warns him in time. And then away flies the Learned Gentleman; and, though the distance is considerable, and he is loaded with wig and gown, and sometimes a heavy brief besides, and is moreover fifty-seven years of age, and by no means a spare man, he generally wins the race against time. It is a curious sight to see the grave and sedate Sir Richard, who ordinarily never walks beyond his own paces, flying, with gown streaming behind him, along the corridor as if he were mad. On this occasion, there were not less than a dozen committees sitting up stairs—and these must have included together upwards of sixty members—so that, when the bell rang for the expected division, we had quite an exciting gallop. Most of the members, however, got in; but Sir Richard Bethell for once was shut out. The Sergeant-at-Arms, it is said, saw him coming down the corridor, but suddenly some stranger crossed his path, the time was up, he was not in sight, and when the Honourable and Learned Gentleman reached the door, finding like a grampus, the door was shut. The division showed that the "Whip" did well to be active, for in a House of 393 members, Mr. Hardy was only defeated by 31. We have noticed this battle, not for its intrinsic importance, but because it was the first fight of the new Parliament; and further, because it unquestionably shows that there are elements of a strong opposition to the Government in the House yet, and that the "great majority" is not to be so implicitly relied upon as some people imagined; and this was further proved by what followed on the same day. After the defeat of Mr. Hardy, came Mr. Locke King's motion to abolish the property qualification of members. Now, on this subject the Conservatives were with the Government, and moreover many of the Liberals were strongly of opinion that the subject ought not to have been mooted this session; and yet Mr. Locke King got 145 votes in a House of 350 members.

**SUPPLY—IMBROGLIO.**  
On Friday, we had a scene of confusion worse confounded in the House—such an imbroglio as no Honourable Member probably ever saw before. It was well that it occurred in committee, when an old, experienced, and strong-willed man, like Mr. Fitzroy, was in the chair, or our representative institution would have certainly been brought into discredit. The first cause of the confusion was the speech of Mr. Wilson, the Secretary for the Treasury. It has not been the custom of the Honourable Gentleman to make a speech in introducing the Civil Service Estimates; but as these estimates have lately greatly increased, and as this increase has caused a good deal of remark and dissatisfaction, the Hon. Gentleman determined to introduce the business to the committee by a long explanation of the cause of the increase; and this he did very ably, as he always does everything that he undertakes. But the result was unfortunate, for during the evening, instead of members confining their remarks to the particular vote before the House, they were continually travelling out of the record to answer the general arguments of Mr. Wilson, and thereby subjecting themselves to be called to order by the Chairman. This was one cause of the confusion. But in the course of the evening there arose a second and much worse; which, as far as we could understand the matter, was this:—In the printed estimates presented

to Parliament, it has been the custom, as is well known by all who have seen these documents, to put down the sum required for different departments in the form of a bill—not a parliamentary, but a tradesman's bill—thus, for instance:—

SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE CIRCUMLOUTION OFFICE.	
Chief Clerk's salary	£1,000
and ditto	500
and ditto	200
and ditto	50
<b>Moreover</b>	<b>£1,750</b>

When this "vote" comes before the committee, the "Chairman of Ways and Means" puts the question thus:—"That the sum of £1,750 be granted to her Majesty for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Circumloution Office;" and then if anybody objects, he sits down, and the question is debated. Now, in the course of the evening the question was asked:—"Supposing that an Hon. Member objects to one item of this bill, and divides the committee upon it, whether another item can afterwards be objected to?" and the answer from the Chairman was "No," and for this reason:—If an Hon. Member objects, for instance, to the last item in the above imaginary bill, and moves that it be not granted, the question is thus put:—"The motion is that £1,750 be granted, since which an amendment was moved that only £1,700 be granted." Now it is obvious that whichever sum is ultimately carried, the settlement is final. All this has been well known and often discussed before; but on Friday, perhaps in consequence of the number of new members, who with Mr. Wilson's speech, and this statement of the rules of the House elicited by Mr. Roebuck, the House was a scene of such perplexity and confusion for at least four hours, that it was not only difficult for the Chairman to maintain the semblance of order, but almost impossible for Honourable Members to know what was the question before the House. And when the members who had gone to dinner returned in large numbers, the confusion was so increased, and all progress so hopeless, that the Government consented to Mr. Fitzroy leaving the chair, though not a single vote had been obtained. The confusion was entirely increased by a suspicion that the Government had in some of the departments put in some of the votes an unusually large number of items, for the purpose of "savouring through" unpopular and expensive elements without notice. In the case of the vote for the Royal palaces, this suspicion was so strong and so warmly expressed, that the First Commissioner was obliged to take back his "bill," and amend it. Verily this new Parliament is not likely to be so manageable, after all. This is one conclusion which we were obliged again to come to after the proceedings of Friday. And let us now chronicle another, lest we forget it. It is this: The Conservatives in the House have lately come out in the character of Financial Reformers. In times not long ago, it was rare to hear professions of economy from Conservatives, but now the Estimates are more closely watched by them than by the Liberals.

### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TRANSPORTATION.

Lord HARROWBY moved that the House should go into committee on the Transportation Bill, the object of which was to enable Government to comply with the wishes of the colony of Western Australia, and at the same time to obviate some of the evils at home to which the ticket-of-leave system had given rise.

Lord CAMPBELL objected to the bill as being virtually a scheme to make transportation rather a reward for meritorious criminals than a punishment for the worst offenders.

Lord GREY could not agree with Lord Campbell in this opinion. He should support the bill on the simple ground that it retraced as far as possible the erroneous step which the House took in 1852 and 1853, and enabled the Government in future to make use of transportation, to as great an extent as was practicable, to relieve the country from the presence of a class of persons who had become dangerous to the peaceable and well-disposed part of the community.

Lord CARVERON thought that the Government took too narrow a view of the question, and was convinced that many other portions of the British empire might be found as well suited for purposes of transportation as Western Australia.

Lord DERBY thought the bill a very imperfect and unsatisfactory measure. It proceeded on no principle whatever, and left everything in a state of uncertainty. The House then went into committee, and the several clauses were agreed to.

DIVORCE.

The report of amendments on the Divorce Bill was then brought up, when Lord NELSON moved an amendment on clause 47, intended to confine the remarriage of divorced persons to a civil contract. This amendment was rejected on a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

Sir F. BARING called attention to the expenditure on St. James's Park, amounting to £11,000, there having been no money voted by Parliament for it. It was not the question, he observed, whether the expenditure was proper or not, but how it was that public money had been expended without the proper sanction of Parliament. Whether the explanation should be satisfactory or not, the House, he thought, ought not to pass the estimate until the full papers were before them.

Sir B. HALL admitted that, as a general rule, money should not be expended without the previous sanction of Parliament, yet circumstances might arise, he observed, as in the present case, that would justify such expenditure.

Mr. BENTINCK noticed what he considered to be the inconsistency of refusing expenditure for necessary or useful objects and wasting thousands upon a hippodrome; it showed, in his opinion, the want of a due supervision of the expenditure of the country.

Mr. MOWBRAY remarked that this was not the only instance of a large expenditure without the previous sanction of the House; thousands had been so spent last year upon fireworks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that the expense of the fireworks was defrayed out of the Civil Contingencies—a gross amount placed at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. BENTINCK remarked that it did not much matter out of what fund the money was paid. The subject then dropped.

CIVIL SERVICE AND KNOWN ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply on the Civil Service and Revenue Estimates, when

Mr. WILSON made a general statement in regard to the reasons of the great increase in these estimates. Between 1852 and 1856 the amount voted under this head had increased from £4,408,000 to £6,724,000. But a large proportion of this excess was apparent rather than real, having been occasioned by the transfer, under Mr. Gladstone's Act, passed in 1853, of a great number of items from the Consolidated Fund, and other appropriations, to the annual votes. Of the total augmentation no less than £1,438,000 was thus explained away, leaving only about £580,000 to be otherwise accounted for. Mr. Wilson then stated the accretions to these estimates from votes for education, art, and science; for Holyhead harbour and harbours of refuge; for printing and stationery, which had largely increased from various causes; for prisons and convict services; and for public buildings, chiefly those under the Board of Works and Government offices. Passing on to the estimates for the current year, the Hon. Member stated that a further excess was presented, amounting to £598,000, respecting which he entered into detailed explanations, enlarging especially upon the fact that of the total increase no less than £341,000 had been occasioned by acts and resolutions passed by Parliament itself, in some degree against the wish of the Government, with regard to the county constabulary and the county courts. Of the residue, by far the largest proportion, namely, £138,000, had arisen under the head of Education. The items of expenditure which were peculiarly in the hands of the Government—namely, the salaries of public officers, notwithstanding the increase of business, had actually diminished in amount. In conclusion, he cautioned the House against throwing local burdens upon the Consolidated Fund, whereby the benefit of local checks was lost, mentioning, by way of example, that since 1846, when the House relieved the county rates of the cost of prosecutions, and the localities had consequently no motive for vigilance, those costs had risen up to a quarter of a million a year.

A prolonged and somewhat diffused discussion ensued, in the course of which many objections were urged against the shape in which the estimates were presented, as well as the forms requiring amendments upon votes in supply. At midnight the Chairman was ordered to report progress, not a single vote having been passed.

The Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Sound Dues Bill was passed through committee, after some opposition from Mr. W. Williams and Colonel White.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord CAMERON moved for certain returns connected with the police system and administration of criminal justice in Benizal. After some discussion the returns were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OATHS BILL.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee upon the Oaths Bill, to consider the oath for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, Mr. DEASY, upon the first clause—which included a declaration "that no foreign prince, person, estate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within this realm"—moved to substitute the words "ecclesiastical or spiritual," the words "temporal or civil." His object, he said, as the principle of the bill was to abolish all oaths, founded upon religious oaths, was that the oath to be taken by the Roman Catholic subjects of her Majesty should be the same as that taken by other subjects; in short, that all members of the Legislature should be placed upon the same footing, and that their allegiance should be tried by one uniform test.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed with Mr. Deasy that it would be desirable, if it were practicable, that there should be but one oath, but the House was called upon to determine whether it should free this oath from words that were ambiguous and repugnant to the common sense of the House, and he submitted that Mr. Deasy, that a case should be put in a form which would be a complete support to his view, for if he succeeded in altering the words as he proposed, the change would entail the ultimate failure of the measure under discussion. The amendment was negatived on a division, by 31 to 81.

Mr. ROEBUCK then, without further remark, moved an amendment to insert the words "by law" after the word "spiritual," his object being to indicate that the alteration of any extreme and ecclesiastical authority was merely a legal and not a religious fact. The committee adjourned immediately. For the amendment, see page 175.

Sir J. F. STURGEON then brought forward the amendment of which he had given notice, but which he had not been able to move on the previous day, the affirmation "on the true faith of a Christian." The Hon. and Learned Member spoke strongly against inserting the word "Christian."

The amendment was supported by Mr. Stodolph, Mr. Napier, Mr. Wigram, and Mr. Warton, and opposed by Mr. Keogh, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Evans.

Sir J. F. STURGEON said that hitherto he had given a silent vote in favour of the principle embodied in the amendment, but having reflected more anxiously upon the subject, the result, he was bound to say, was that he could not conscientiously continue to vote for the exclusion of Jews. He thought it would be desirable, however, to return to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and he was sorry that the Government had decided to change the shape of the oath in this respect. It would have been a better course, in his opinion, to allow Catholics to take the oath with the solemn conclusion by which they had been accustomed to conclude, and to effect the emancipation of the Jews by a solemn declaration by which Roman Catholics were emancipated, going directly to the subject. But the Government having decided upon another course, as he had made up his mind that he was no longer at liberty conscientiously to cast the Jewish vote upon the Oaths Bill, it only remained for him to support that course.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in support of a considerable energy, opposed the bill. Christianity, he said, was intermingled with all the institutions of the country, from the earliest times, and destructive consequences would follow the attempt to sever the connection. As a lawyer, he maintained that the persons whom it was now proposed to make legislators, would, if they were not published in the profession of faith, be liable to criminal prosecution under existing statutes. The speech ended.

Lord J. RUSSELL, who argued that the words which prevented Jews from sitting in Parliament were introduced without any such intent, and that their exclusive effect was accidental. He controverted the assertion that by continuing just rights to members of the Jewish persuasion, the Christian character of the State or of the Legislature would be destroyed.

Lord PALMERSTON, having first complimented Sir J. Pakington upon the frank avowal of his change of opinion, replied to the objections upon the proposed form of the oath, observing that that House was not a religious, but a political assembly, and that it was not entitled to inquire into the religious opinions of its members, except so far as they may tend to influence and sway their political conduct.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 341 to 201.

Mr. WALFORD inquired whether the bill was to stand as it was drawn, because if so, Jews and Roman Catholics were put upon a different footing. He asked whether the clause in Lord J. Russell's Bill, respecting Jews from holding offices which Roman Catholics could not hold, would be inserted in this bill.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Government had no intention of making any alteration in the bill as it then stood. The bill was not a bill of qualification, and therefore, as it stood, it would not prevent Jews from holding any, the highest appointments.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress, but after some discussion, the other clauses of the bill were agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Sound Dues Bill and several other bills were brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time.

The Reformatory Institution Bill was negatived without a division, after a short discussion.

Some other business having been despatched, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

Mr. FAGAN called attention to the present state of the workhouse system in Ireland, and to the laws relating to medical charities and the relief of the poor, and moved for a select committee to take the subject into consideration. He discussed at much length the grounds of his motion.

Mr. H. HERRERT said the attention of the Government had been turned to the subject, and they were in possession of sufficient facts for legislating cautiously, in another session, upon this subject.

Mr. FAGAN therefore withdrew his motion.

EQUALISATION OF THE POOR-RATES.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the causes of the inequality of the poor-rates in the metropolitan district, and whether the rates should not be rendered more equal. He observed that, in all great cities, the rich congregated in particular localities and the poor in others, the effect of which, under our Poor-law, was to diminish the tax upon the rich, to increase the exigencies and claims of the poor, and to render unequal a common burden. He contended that this state of things demanded immediate inquiry.

The motion was seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. BOYCE-RIDGEMAN resisted the motion. He remarked that some 400 members were already engaged upon committees, and he asked the House whether it was prepared to add to the number of committees, and to go into so extensive and important an inquiry at that period of the session? As to the question itself, assuming the grievance, neither a union rating nor a district rating would provide a remedy. A common purse to be dipped into by poor parishes, would be ruinous. One system or the whole metropolitan would be impracticable, and a national rate could not be maintained.

Mr. Butler, Mr. John Locke, and Mr. Malins supported the motion: Mr. Ayrton had at last made out a case for inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the contrary, was of opinion that no sufficient ground had been shown for the appointment of a committee. All the facts were perfectly well ascertained. It was a question as to the distribution of the relief of the poor, and ample returns were upon the table where a judgment could be formed upon it. He objected to the motion also on the same ground as Mr. Boyce-Ridgeman, namely, that unless the House was prepared to consent to the principle of a national rate, throwing the whole of the collection into hotchpot, and destroying the whole local administration of the Poor-law, giving it up entirely to the Government, it would not be justified in granting a committee.

Mr. BARROW considered that the real question was one of relative justice between parishes, owing to an alteration in 1834 of the Law of Settlement.

Mr. Schneider and Lord R. Grosvenor briefly supported the motion, and Mr. Ayrton having replied, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 135 to 81.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Sir G. GREY drew attention to a clause, which empowered the magistrates, on a child being taken into custody for begging and vagrancy, to send him or her to a (reformatory) prison for seven days without any proof that an offence had been committed. He objected to giving the power or remedy to a magistrate who would be clearly proved that the law had been transgressed.

After some discussion, the clause was struck out. Mr. BARROW objected to a clause, which required certain security to be given by the parent of a child on its being taken from one of these institutions. He moved that a magistrate should have power to discharge a child without security, if he thought fit. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREGORY succeeded in introducing the provision that—"if within the county where the child was taken into custody, or any adjoining county, there shall be any certified Industrial School conducted on the principles of the religious persuasion to which the parent of the child in the opinion of the justices



shall belong, and the managers of such school shall be willing to receive him, such child shall be sent to such last mentioned school, and not to any other."

Mr. HENRY moved that if a parent should desire to have his child removed from a school on religious grounds, he should not be obliged to pay the expenses. The amendment was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.

The Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 18. HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### MINISTERS' MONEY.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill. The impost, he observed, was levied upon only eight towns in Ireland, amounting nominally to little more than £12,000 a year, and produced much less than that sum, owing to the difficulty experienced in collection. Yet although the tax proved so unproductive, its existence was left to be a serious grievance, and the removal of all the complaints and dissensions thus generated would, he submitted, be cheaply purchased by its entire abrogation.

The Earl of DENBY, who strongly opposed the measure, it was stated to call the impost a tax on religious opinions. It was a rate levied on the property and of the existence of which the purchaser was well aware before he bought it. But even on the low ground of expediency he was prepared to contest the further progress of the bill, and to show that the end at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was inadequate to meet the additional burden of £12,000 per annum, which would be thrown upon it if the measure became a law. He looked upon the bill as an open confession on the part of the Government that they were unequal to carrying out the law, and that in compliance with an unfair agitation on the part of the taxpayer they had consented to violate the sacred rights of property. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of HARROWBY and the Earl of CORK defended the measure, which was condemned by the Bishop of KILMORE.

After some further discussion, in which Viscount DUNGANNON, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Earl of Donoughmore took part against the bill, and the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Ellenborough in its favor, the House divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 191; against it, 16—majority, 5.

The Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

General PEEL called attention to certain portions of the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee and the Crimean Commission, which, as he contended, showed the necessity of better defining the responsibilities and duties of different departments connected with the army service. The Hon. and Gallant Member went into many particulars exhibiting the confusions and perplexities that arose from the indistinct powers and mutual interferences of the several departments, and insisted that an entirely new code of regulations was necessary.

Mr. ELLIS and Sir J. PAKINGTON entirely concurred with General PEEL. General COBRINGTON suggested that power should accompany responsibility. Lord PALMERSTON said that since the first year of the late war changes amounting to a complete reconstruction had already been effected in the military departments, beginning with the highest officers and extending through the whole service. The Noble Lord dwelt especially upon the new arrangements that had been made to facilitate the working of the administrative departments, to secure efficiency in the men and improved education among the officers.

After some further conversation, the subject dropped.

##### SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

Sir D. NORREYS, on the vote including the national survey, moved the question as to the scale of the survey of Scotland, discussing at considerable length the merits of the several scales. He urged the discontinuance of the 25-inch scale as expensive and extravagant, and the adoption of that of six inches to the mile, and moved to reduce the vote by striking out £36,000 for the Scotch survey.

Lord DUNCAN and Lord PALMERSTON protested against the motion. The question of "scale" was argued for several hours, a great number of members speaking, and a great variety of opinions being expressed, as to the fittest dimensions to be adopted in the Scotch survey. At length upon a division, the motion of Sir D. Norreys was carried by 172 to 162; the Government being thus defeated by a majority of 10.

Mr. BRACKBURN then moved to strike out the amount included in the vote for the English survey, namely, £21,450; but this amendment was negatived upon a division by 260 to 22.

Lord ELCHO noticed what he conceived to be an inconsistency on the part of the House in negating a principle for Scotland which it had affirmed for England.

Sir D. NORREYS interpreted the decision of the House as simply condemnatory of the 25-inch scale.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government so interpreted the decision.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE OATHS BILL.**—A large and influential meeting of Catholic ability, to consider what course it was desirable to adopt in Parliament with respect to the Oaths Bill, was followed by another assembly on Tuesday. The meeting, which was held at the Stafford Street Club, was presided over by Lord VAUX of Harrowden, in the absence of the Duke of Norfolk, who, as Earl-Marshall, was obliged officially to be present at the christening of the infant Princess. A large number of influential men were present, including many members of either House. It was resolved, "That this meeting believes that the fifth clause of the bill re-creates the Catholic oath, which is acknowledged to be offensive in its terms even by Protestants of good men, and subjecting Catholics to offensive imputations, and therefore hopes that the Catholic members of both Houses will be induced to continue to oppose its re-enactment." A petition to both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the spirit of the above resolution, and protesting against the "injurious distinction" still maintained in the disfavour of the Catholic body, now lies at the Stafford Street Club for signature.

**A NEW SLAVE EMANCIPATION SCHYME.**—Lord Palmerston has been invaded by a deputation of Anti-Slavery Gentlemen, with Lord Shaftesbury at their head, and in their hand a new schyme. The chief incidents of their plan are, a gunboat blockade of Cuba to exclude slaves, and a "free emigration" of Negroes from Africa to English, French, and Spanish possessions. The proposal would have been free from embarrasments if it had come twenty years ago.

**NETLEY HOSPITAL.**—The Government are determined to proceed with the erection of Netley Hospital. They have a host of medical authorities to testify to the salubrity of the spot on which it is being built. The corporation of Southampton have ordered Dr. Cooper, the officer of health to the corporation, to prepare a report for the Government, to show from medical statistics the fallacy of the statements which have been made in parliament and the public press relative to the insalubrity of Southampton and the neighbourhood of Netley. It has been seen, however, that statistics can be made to prove anything.

**ABDUCTION OF A JEWESS.**—Captain Erlam, of the militia, met Miss Goodman, a young Jewess, of about fifteen years of age, at Hammersmith. An acquaintance was formed, which was continued by letter and by personal interview, when the young lady returned to her father's residence in London, and afterwards when her family were at Brighton. At length, persuaded by the gallant captain, she met him near the Haymarket, where a bribe was waiting to convey her to the South-Eastern railway. Here a couple had been engaged, and she went with him to the Continent. He had previously told her that he would marry her if his mother was not a religious woman, who would object to his marrying a Jewess, but that if she, Miss Goodman, left England with him, his mother would give her consent. The captain and Miss Goodman went to Antwerp, from thence to Brussels, and to Mayence. He told her from time to time that when they got to Frankfurt, he would marry her. They never got to Frankfurt, and she soon afterwards learned that he was a married man. He then left her, saying that he would get a divorce. She wrote to her father, who brought her home. Some time after Captain Erlam was seen in London, given in charge, and ultimately arraigned for the abduction, when the above statement was given in evidence by Miss Goodman. Sergeant Shee cross-examined her, but the only result for the defence was to show that while on the Continent she had exhibited ill-temper. The gallant captain was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**THE COMET.**—The "Glasgow Daily Mail" of Monday, noticing the comet furor, says:—"A learned clergyman, not ten miles from this city, at a prayer-meeting of his flock during the week, took an affecting farewell of them—re-marking, in a very pathetic manner, that in all probability that was the last occasion upon which they would meet in this world. It must no doubt have been an extremely delicious privilege to the reverend but superstitious gentleman that he was yesterday permitted to ascend his pulpit and once more to address his flock—a privilege which we trust he will enjoy, and improve, for many Sabbaths yet to come." A Mormon traveller at Southampton, and in his sermon a Sunday or two ago—"Shall I tell you, my brethren, when the comet shall come and strike the earth? When Brigham Young chooses to say the word, then will the comet come and strike the earth." Some sharp fellows on the Continent have discovered that the use of the Man in the Moon has already been flattened by a visitation of the comet, and that therefore it must be very near us. The emigration from Comenget is said to have doubled since the angry chiding destruction of that wicked district by the comet was first announced, the inhabitants having adopted the notion that the terrible stranger will spare "four parts."

**THE ISLINGTON MURDER.**—Robert Tripp, who stabbed James Scott with a sword during or after a quarrel, inflicting a wound of which Scott subsequently died, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

### THE IRISH VICE-ROYALTY

THE recent discussions about the propriety of abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland remind one of an old story told by Lord Herbert of Chesham. Philip II. of Spain having chid one of his ambassadors for neglecting a piece of business for a "ceremony," the diplomatist replied, "How, for a ceremony? Your Majesty's self is but a ceremony." The Viceroy of Ireland is indeed a ceremony only; and if maintained at all, must be maintained for the sake of some considerations, which, for our parts, we cannot understand or guess at. The philosophic Confucius calls ceremonies the "symbols of virtue;" but what virtue the aforesaid functionary symbolises we cannot divine.

Since the days of Philip II., the world has alarmingly altered its ideas about kings and ceremonies. It has tried kings and viceroys of the ceremonious kind for ages, and found them most un satisfactory. It is now setting them to work again, according to the original idea; and when they do not work, is gradually abolishing them. Mere ornaments are, somehow, wearisome, and what is worse, often vexatious; for instance, the reader must have frequently felt the kind of shock which a "dummy" gives him in a library, if he happens to be misled by the painting, and seizes it, fancying it to be a real book. So, with all manner of things: bell-pulls that ring no bells—bright pokers not to be used—and so forth. The practical eye is offended by these; and just now the practical eye is turned on the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and is offended similarly. He is a political bright poker—a "dummy" in the library of the constitution!

Of course, we will know that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was once a very great personage and most important man—just as "alderman" in old Saxon times was a title of immense dignity. He governed Ireland to all intents and purposes; and, after the old Stafford days, when he was a real viceroy, he was often, in the person of a Carteret or a Chesterfield, a man of personal superiority and much political importance. But, by degrees, he has subsided into what—without irreverence—we may venture to call a state of polished beadleism. This was evident years ago, but was defended on the ground of the social value of the institution. The Irish—said the Viceroy's advocates—are a social and impressionable people—they like a little state—they want a little royalty by proxy, and a little majesty at second-hand. And so the office maintained its ground. It was usually conferred on affable second-raters—agreeable mediocrities fit to hold levees and give balls—contributors to aristocratic albums, with a rose-water patriotism about them, such as the Whig nobility much affect. Anything serious that required to be done was done from London, and the real local work was done by the Secretary.

But now it appears that even the "social" business falls short. All the "aristocracy"—and in Ireland they use that dubious and puzzling term even more widely than we do—come to London and get crushed to death at the real levees of the real Sovereign, The Lord-Lieutenant—if the Irish novelists are to be believed—will by and by have to open his saloons almost as promiscuously as if he kept a casino. The "Castle" will become a kind of manufactory of snobism, and will only serve to keep alive petty rivalries and mean ambitions in the bosom of the middle classes. Let us save Dublin from a spectacle so ludicrous and melancholy, by honourably abolishing the office, and providing for the needful work without any costly imposture. Those who want levees can come over here—nothing easier in this locomotive age—and some expense will be saved to the country. Besides, apart from these practical considerations, there is a real pleasure in the extinction of a sham, and the moral effect is good. All our institutions are too heavy, from the maintenance of a vast deal of superfluous gear, which—cut away—would lighten the old ship, and make her work better and more safely. By and by, our ambassadorial system will come to need trimming in the same way; a Gold Stick or two is nearly ready for the fire; in short, we want the pruning-hook. Why not begin, if only as a precedent, with a very showy bit of superfluity, like the one under discussion? It will prepare old women for change; and when people see no comet coming as the result of so terrible an innovation (indeed, cows calving, &c., much as usual, in spite of it), why, perhaps, necessary reforms will be more practicable afterwards.

We do not think the Irish need feel hurt at this proposition. Let them look at the Scotch, who surrendered at the union a *bona fide* nationality of politics which had maintained itself by arms; and whose Palace of Holyrood is surrounded by a neat little cabbage garden. They bear the sentimental part of the loss with tolerable patience; fight the English on their own ground, with their own weapons, if needful; and make their special mark in British history. The Irish have out-grown the Castle, we hope; and it is always sad to see any honourable old object used as a toy. Sentiment as well as sense dictates the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, attended by a numerous staff, reviewed the troops in garrison at Midstone, on Monday. The manner in which the men went through the exercises elicited loud plaudits from the Commander-in-Chief.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will personally distribute the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) on Friday, the 26th instant, at Hyde Park. Prince Albert, the elder members of the Royal Family, Prince Frederick, William of Prussia—who suddenly arrived at Windsor Castle last week—Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and a brilliant court circle, will be present on the occasion.

THE MARY INCONVENIENCES to ladies in attending her Majesty's drawing-rooms, were made the subject of notice in both Houses of Parliament on Friday week. Lord GRANVILLE stated in the House of Lords, and Sir Benjamin Hall in the House of Commons, that instructions had been given for the removal of a commotion.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH has undergone a steady and gradual improvement. He is expected to return to England about the middle of next month.

TWO-FIFTHS OF THE ATLANTIC COMMERCE is now carried on by steamers. Out of the fifty-one steamers which run between the United States ports and Europe, thirty-four of them are iron screw steamers belonging to England.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE GENTLEMEN EDUCATED AT ETON College will be celebrated on the 8th proximo, at the Thatched House, St. James's Street. The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., M.P., is to preside at the entertainment.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO RECEIVED THEIR EDUCATION AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL held their anniversary dinner on Wednesday, at the Thatched House, St. James's Street.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SHARPS IN THE GREAT EASTERN SHIP are held, it appears, by members and associates of the Institution of Civil Engineers—a favourable guarantee for the safety of the structure as well as the success of the company.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has conferred the Grand Cross of his Order of St. Hubert on Count Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE COACHMAN OF THE MARCHELONESS OF WESTMEATH was thrown from his box one evening last week, after setting her Ladyship down at the Opera. He died soon afterwards.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LA ROCHELLE has been for some time past successfully engaged in experiments on the sowing and use of the seed applied as manure. The mud-f rivers is equally applicable for manure.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, it is reported, will go to Cronstadt, to return the visit of the Archduke Constantine.

A BOY, nine years of age, was the other day attacked by a troop of weasels, in a wood in Northshire. After a spirited encounter, in which he killed one of his assailants, he had to run for his life.

THE OLD KING'S ARMS TAVERN, High Street, Kensington, was destroyed by fire, on Friday week, the inmates only escaping by jumping out of a back window on to a blanket laid for their reception.

IN NEW YORK CITY there are no less than one thousand professional rag-pickers, some of whom have by picking rags accumulated fortunes, and live in splendid mansions, while others reside in shanties located in the outer wards.

A GRAND DINNER has been given at Basile's Club in Vine street, by members of the club who had sat in the Commons when Mr. Levere was Speaker. Mr. Robert Palmer, member for Berke, flew the chair.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON is off the coast of Barbary, with the view of acting against the Ruff pirates and the Moors, who have attacked the Spanish posts on that coast.

THE AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND is nearly £1,400,000, according to the latest statement.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN AMERICA are more favourable than previous reports; still the gathering will be late and the amount deficient.

AT THE GREAT ANNUAL WOOL FAIR in BRESLAU, about 40,000 hundred-weight of wool was sold, at an average reduction of 7½ per cent. in the price.

TWO PERSONS have been committed for trial at Leeds, charged with personating voters at the late election.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GRAVING DOCK in her Majesty's Dockyard, Malta, was laid by Admiral Lord Lyons on the 2d instant.

A MAN NAMED CROCI, having won a barely-estimated game at bowls at Nims, burst out into a loud peal of laughter, suddenly turned pale, fell, and was picked up dead.

THE DUTCH MINISTER OF FINANCE has decided that daguerotypes and photographs are not to be considered articles, and that consequently they are to pay the tax for "pateres," or licenses to trade.

THE HERMITAGE MUSEUM in St. Petersburg has just been enriched by a magnificent collection of coins and medals, purchased from the heirs of a late Count Porowsky. It contains many thousands of specimens of extremely rare coins of different epochs. This new acquisition renders the numismatic collection of the Imperial Hermitage one of the richest in existence.

MUSHROOM CAUSEP was by mistake administered at the sacrament, instead of the customary Lent wine, at a villa near Sherborne, on Sunday last. The substitution caused considerable commotion, as the nature of the draught was not immediately discovered; and it began to be whispered that the wine was poisoned.

A WORK which seems destined to create considerable sensation in the political world, a "History of the Reign of Louis Philippe," by M. de Nouryon, has just appeared in Paris. It is written in a spirit favourable to the monarch, and is therefore a sort of answer to the numerous and distant histories in which he is assailed.

MR. MUNTZ, M.P., is reported to be suffering from severe illness.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EXETER, on the memorial of the great majority of the cab proprietors and drivers themselves, are about to prohibit the cab drivers from that city from plying for hire on the public stands on Sunday.

THE BOSTON, SEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES LINE was opened on Saturday. At Seaford the day was observed as a general holiday. The directors and shareholders dined together, and a large proportion of the population of Seaford, male and female, were also entertained.

THE BANK OF MESSRS. GUTH AND SONS, of Kettering, established sixty-five years back, has suspended payment. The liabilities of the bank amount to about £140,000. It is expected that the estate will pay 1s. or 1½s. in the pound.

THE MACHINERY recently erected in the new boring mill at Woolwich Arsenal, was in process of being tested and worked for the first time, prior to completion, when the entire row of shafting, about 200 feet, fell to the ground. The damage is calculated at about £100.

MESSRS. EVANS, HUGHES, AND CO., of London, a firm largely engaged in the Australia trade, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000, and the assets will depend greatly on what sales in Australia may produce. The house is believed to have been trading on a scale far beyond their means. They exported beer, wine, and spirits.

THE LOSS OF LIFE by the casualty in the railway tunnel at Hammersmith, in Switzerland, has been greater than was at first reported. It appears that the timber supporting the roof fell from a furnace; and when they were burnt through, the roof fell in, imprisoning fifty-four workmen. Not one of these was got out alive, and sixteen of the people striving to release them were killed by the falling air.

TWO BUILDINGS, used as firework shops, in the neighbourhood of Berlin, blew up with a fearful explosion on the 8th instant. Four or five people were killed.

SEVENTEEN SISTERS OF MERCY went out in the Arago from Southampton last week, to attend the yellow fever hospital.

A FIRE, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out on Friday, the 12th, in the large stores of the Cavalry Barracks, at Fountainsbleau; but it was fortunately subdued before very extensive damage was occasioned.

ARTHUR BONFIELD, the veteran naturalist, and friend and fellow-traveller of Humboldt, has, notwithstanding his great age, just set out on a journey of botanical research in Paraguay.

A SERVANT GIRL, living in Hackney, set up in her bed on Saturday night, tripping a bonnet. She fell asleep, the bedclothes ignited at the candle by which she had been working, and the poor indiscreet girl was burnt to death. Two children who were sleeping in the same room, were also burnt, but not severely.

A MONUMENTAL TABLET is to be erected in Beckenham Church to Captain Healey Viers, whose memoirs were and a popularly almost wonderful. We believe that 150,000 copies of the book have been sold.

MARSHAL RADZIKY, whose death was prematurely announced some time since, has received the last sacrament at Vienna.

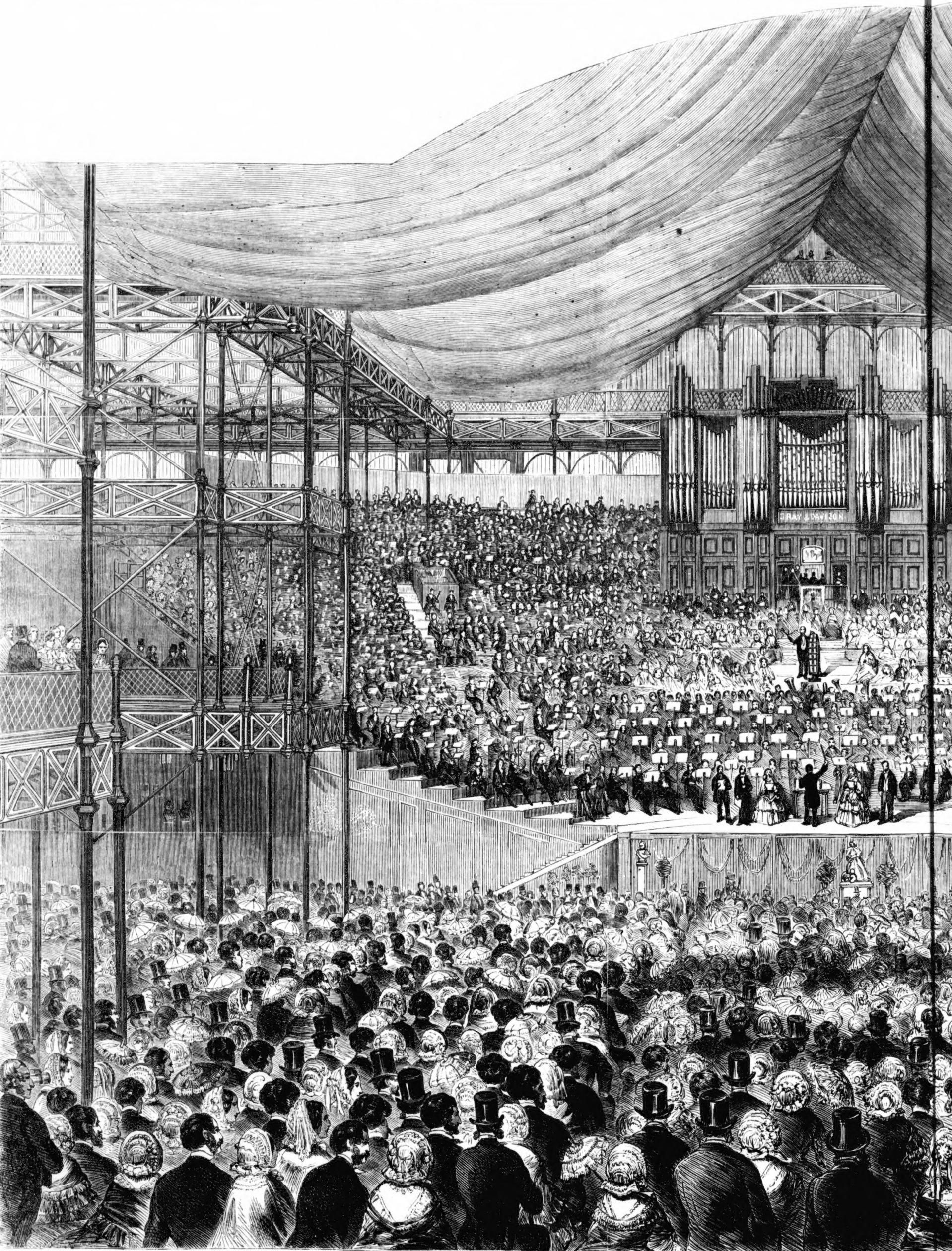
MR. BENJAMIN SARGENT PHILLIPS, a Jew, has been elected alderman of the ward of Finsbury Ward, in the room of Mr. E. Eagleton, resigned.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LITERARY SOCIETY now possesses a library of 2,416 volumes, the circulation of which was last year 608 to once a month, not including periodicals. Last year, the society expended £50 in obtaining the delivery of lectures, most of them of a light and entertaining character.

THE ESTATES OF JOHN SALTER in the counties of Waterford, Limerick, and Tipperary, are advertised for sale for the 7th of July. The gross net rental of the property is estimated at £1,382 per annum.

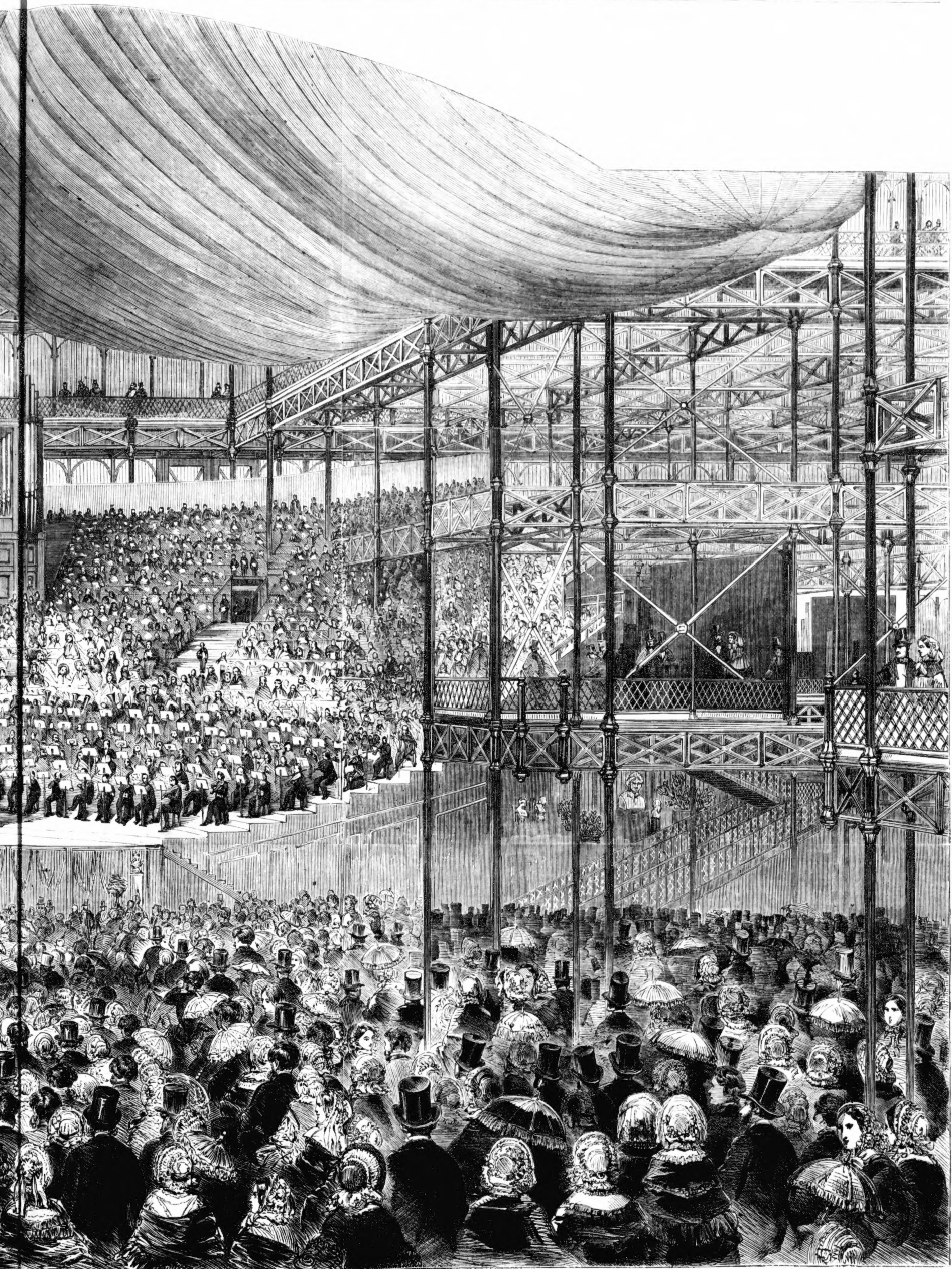
A DINNER was given to Sir W. Joliffe, the "whipper-in" of the Conservative party, at the Carlton Club, last week.





THE HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.







## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

CERTAINLY no name, a hundred years after the death of its owner, was ever so great and at the same time so popular as that of Handel. No dead man was ever talked of so much all over a country as Handel all over England during the last week, nor so much thought of as Handel during the performance of the *Messiah*, at the Crystal Palace, on Monday last. "Handel," says a French writer, who has done two things of which any man might be proud—translated *Don Quixote*, literally into French, and married Pauline Garcia—"is the object of a sort of worship among the English, many of whom believe, with much *naïveté*, that he was their compatriot." And so he was, M. Vianot, quite as much as Napoleon Bonaparte, or Rousseau, men who have had more influence in France than any Frenchman born of French parents and on French soil, were compatriots of yours. He composed for the English, was thoroughly appreciated by the English, and at last, as you very properly say, became the object of a sort of worship among the English, although he was accidentally born out of the country. The complete proof of the sincerity with which Handel is venerated by the English, is the perfection of the *ensemble* at once attained by choruses which arrived from all parts of the kingdom, and which had never sung together before. The fact is, the music of Handel's oratorios has become a tradition among us; there are at least a dozen towns in England where the "Messiah" could be performed by orchestra and chorus without notes; and accordingly there is no country in the world where such a perfect execution of this master's great works could be obtained as was really obtained three times this week at the Crystal Palace.

The gigantic scale on which the whole of this festival had been organised, has formed the subject of so many articles of gigantic length, and even statistical tables of gigantic heaviness, that we would have avoided returning to the idea, were it not for the feeling of amazement with which the magnitude of all the arrangements filled us anew directly we entered the palace.

This, indeed, strikes us as the principal feature in the whole affair, and the immensity of the preparations, as well as the immensity of the result, are worthy of Handel, and at the same time symbolical of his genius.

Eleven thousand persons are waiting for two thousand five hundred to play and sing to them—the two thousand five hundred, with General Costa in front, arranged on a slope at the foot of an organ, or temple of metal pipes, the residence, to judge by the inscription beneath the roof, of Messrs. Gray and Davison, who, however, are only the builders.

The vast slope covered by the two thousand five hundred seems marked out like a map. Beginning at the west of the organ, and stretching beneath it, to rise again towards the east, is a white but fertile tract of gauze, muslin, and young ladies, across which pours one long stream of sunlight. West and east of the white tract are two piebald continents of cloth, calico, and men, joined by a narrow isthmus formed of the same materials. All along the south is a brown forest of fiddles, and in the very centre of the whole of this musical world, rising several feet above the level of the sea of heads which surrounds it, is a mountain in the shape of a big—very big—drum.

The conductor is looking towards the orchestra, so that Mr. Brown-smith, the organist, must necessarily have his back turned to him. Accordingly, a looking-glass has been placed in front of Mr. Brownsmith, at such an angle as to reflect every movement of Mr. Costa's *bâton*.

The solo singers were the five vocalists whose presence is considered indispensable at every musical festival in the kingdom—without whom none, in the language of the reviewer (at one penny per line), is "considered complete." We need scarcely name Miss Clara Novello, and Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes.

We imagine that comparatively few of those who were present at the actual performances attended the rehearsals. However this may have been, the audience, and even the two thousand five hundred who were there to play to them, were visibly impressed by the first notes of the organ, which is greater than all other organs, and worthy of having a cathedral built for its reception.

The Queen was not present on the "Messiah" day, but everybody thought she was; and when "God save the Queen" was sung, all eyes were turned towards the back of the compartment in which she was supposed to be sitting, and the front of which could only be seen from the orchestra. According to this arrangement, it will only be necessary to execute the national hymn, and it will always be taken for granted that her Majesty is in the Palace. On the other hand, when her Majesty is really present, "God save the Queen" need only *not* be played, for it to be at once understood that she is absent. We may add that on Wednesday, when the Queen attended the performance of "Judas Maccabeus," the thousands of gentlemen and ladies who had arrived from the country would have felt an additional pleasure in seeing her Majesty's face; nor would she be at all the less popular for giving the most public and avowed support to a series of performances such as those which have just taken place in the Crystal Palace, and which are eminently entitled to the epithet of national.

Our readers are probably aware that every large open-air concert, however much a "monster," that has ever been given, has failed; the clouds are too far off to act as a good sounding board, and the requisite vibration, or compression of vibration, does not take place. The sound is in fact wasted in the expanse of air. A similar result has attended nearly every experiment that has been made with musical entertainments, on however vast a scale, in buildings not constructed expressly for them. A concert in the House of Lords, for instance, would be a dreadful failure, and the choruses and instrumental pieces performed at the Palais d'Industrie in Paris, on the occasion of its closing, although well executed, nevertheless disappointed every one. Accordingly, we must say that the effect of the chorus and orchestra at the Crystal Palace far surpassed all we had anticipated, while the organ, placed higher up, and therefore nearer the centre of the building, appeared quite unsurpassable, as its deep-swellings tones filled every part of the Palace, producing a feeling of completeness in the ear which was quite apart from anything like noise.

Nor were the clear penetrating tones of Clara Novello's voice ever heard to greater advantage than in the solo verses of the national anthem. Her notes must have been heard at the furthest extremity of the hall, although, as usual, this admirable soprano sang without the slightest appearance of effort. The greatest wonder of the day was of course the execution of the "Hallelujah Chorus," by the chorus of two thousand, the orchestra of five hundred, and the organ—a musical engine of at least two hundred and fifty instrument power. It is difficult to give any idea of the effect of this magnificent chorus so magnificently executed. In endeavouring to imagine it, the reader must think not only of the number of the exe-cutants, selected from the best choral societies in England, of their thorough familiarity with the sublime music, and of their excellent final training by Mr. Costa; but he must also picture to himself the eleven thousand persons comprising the audience, rising simultaneously with the choir; the vastness of the improvised music hall; and lastly, the entire fourteen thousand—the population of a small town—all either pouring forth or drinking in the sounds of the grandest music in the world. Certainly the thought of the sympathies aroused in the souls of these fourteen thousand persons, by means of a few lines of notes, written on a not very large sheet of paper, by a man who was middle aged when our grand-fathers were born, had a large share in the marvellous and mysterious effect of the never-to-be-forgotten chorus.

There was scarcely a person in the room who did not indulge in some fancy as to the impression which would have been produced on the mind of the composer if he could suddenly have come to life just before the execution of his "Hallelujah Chorus." Indeed, as if to provoke such a fancy, there was the great man's portrait immediately beneath the organ. Some said he would have been "enraptured," others "enchanted," each one trying to find some word which expressed enthusiasm, delight, and wonder. We think he would simply have been satisfied, and there is no feeling which can be compared to the satisfaction of a great desire. He would have been amused, and we think pleased, with the trombones and the rest of the wind instruments, invented since his time, and would have appreciated Mozart's attention in introducing them into the score, when he saw that their time had come. As to the performance, he would simply have bowed to the orchestra and chorus, shaken Mr. Costa by the hand, and remarked, "That is just what I meant." But to say that he would have been

astonished at the effect of his own music is to state that execution can realise more than poetry can imagine, which is evidently an absurdity, as there is a limit to the one, while the other is infinite.

It is a pity, however, Handel could not hear his "Messiah" last Monday, for our own sakes, as it would have given him a good opinion of the musicians of the present day, and of the state of the arts generally in England; for there is a bond of sympathy existing between them all, which causes them to flourish or pine at the same period. There is something suggestive even in the fact that the exhibition of the Treasures of Painting in Manchester, and that of the Treasures of Music in London, took place at the same time. Foreigners who come to England to hear our music will also have an opportunity of criticising our pictures; while those who have come for the express purpose of seeing the pictures, will hardly have gone away without paying a visit to the Handel Festival.

There is another point to be considered in connection with this great celebration. It is the first Musical Meeting, fully worthy of London, which we have ever offered to the inhabitants of Manchester, Birmingham, Gloucester, York, &c., in return for their annual Festivals. Not should we—in spite of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with its wonderful resources—have been at all able to carry out the vast scheme, without the assistance of our provincial friends themselves; so that, after all, we must not call it a London, but an English undertaking, and it is one of which the country has reason to be proud.

We must add, that the weather on Monday was as fine as could have been desired. There was so much sunshine that it would be ungrateful to complain of the slight wind which blew through the building during the first part of the "Messiah," and which was supposed by some persons, who were evidently unaccustomed to the proximity of monster orchestras, to have been caused by the brass instruments.

However, when the "Messiah" was finished, the breeze in the gardens was sufficient to injure the effect of the fountains in no inconsiderable degree. The spray assumed the appearance of steam and smoke, and this was so remarkable in the case of the water-spigots, as to give them all the appearance of public waste-works in full work. The view from the palace and terraces was nevertheless very fine, and the sun contributed in the most handsome manner towards the production of the "rainbow effects" which are so much admired. The total absence of clouds was also a subject of much congratulation among the visitors; and the weather may altogether be said to have deserved the epithet of "heavenly," so liberally bestowed upon it by the nine or ten thousand ladies who adorned the gardens after the "Messiah" was over.

We should mention that Mr. Leslie's choir was present in the grounds, and, it was said, meditated singing; but a mere *quinté* of vocalists—two dozen, more or less—after the *romance* of fingers who had just been heard in the Palace, had no attractions for us, in spite of the really superlative description of the article, which we readily acknowledge.

One highly noticeable feature in the audience department of the festival has been the great preponderance of ladies. They have, in fact, been quite ladies' concerts, the gentlemen merely serving to show off, by contrast, the beauty and lightness of their dresses. This is an advantage in every way. There is less applause, less noise, less ugliness, more beauty. There has been an exhibition of the Nature-Treasures of the United Kingdom at the Crystal Palace during the past week, which for form, colour, delicacy, and grace could not be equalled in any part of the world. It is certainly a great privilege of genius to be able to collect such audiences as these; and we admit, after all, that if Handel had come to life for either the Monday or the Wednesday of last week, he would have been astonished.

On Wednesday, "Judas Maccabeus" was performed, and the effect of the scene was heightened by the presence of Royalty. The Queen, and Prince Albert, Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and the young Prince of Wales, with some of the junior branches of the Royal family, occupied the seats reserved for them beneath a gold and crimson canopy erected on the north-east corner of the great transept gallery. The appearance of her Majesty was of course the signal for an outburst of applause, in recognition of which she bowed her acknowledgments. The performance of the National Anthem, by the colossal choral and instrumental orchestra now commenced, and at the conclusion the oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" was proceeded with. The success of this performance was quite equal to that of the "Messiah" on the Monday. There was a repetition of the grand effects of the orchestra and chorus, a repetition of the equally magnificent weather, and more than a repetition—in fact, a great increase—in the number of persons present.

Shortly after the termination of the oratorio, the fountains enacted their parts in the day's proceedings, with less obstructions from the weather than they had to encounter during their Monday's evolutions.

**GRATUITIES TO RELATIVES OF CRIMEAN OFFICERS.**—The following is a return of the sums paid as compensation to the relatives of certain officers in lieu of pensions, &c., in pursuance of the provisions of the 10th clause of the Royal warrant of March 1, 1856—viz. the sum of £465 18s. 9d. to the father of Captain Anderson of the 31st Foot; £262 19s. 3d. to the mother of Lieut. and Adjutant Armstrong, 49th Foot; £729 9s. 1d. to the mother of Lieut. Bennett, 33rd Foot; £379 14s. 8d. to the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Carpenter, 41st Foot; £459 8s. 7d. to the mother of Lieut. S. T. M. Cary, Rifle Brigade; £4,520 5s. 10d. held in trust by the Secretary of State for War, for the benefit of the widow and children of Lieut.-Colonel Dawson, Coldstream Guards; £257 19s. to the father of Captain Fraser, 42nd Foot; £141 11s. 5d. to the father of Lieut. Goodenough, 97th Foot; £427 19s. 9d. to the father of Lieut. Messenger, 40th Foot; £720 14s. 2d. to the mother of Lieut. Meurant, 18th Foot; £160 4s. 7d. to the father of Lieut. Morgan, 63rd Foot; £3,017 8s. 1d. to the mother of Lieut.-Colonel Partullo, 50th Foot; £719 18s. 1d. to the sisters of Captain F. Smith, 9th Foot; £747 11s. 7d. to the mother of Lieut. Taylor, 41st Foot; £3,200, held in trust by the Secretary of State for War for the benefit of the widow and children of Lieut.-Colonel Unett, 19th Foot; and £117 0s. 10d. to the mother of Lieut. White, of the 62nd Foot. All the gallant officers, whose names above appear, were killed in the Crimea, either at Inkermann or before Sebastopol.

## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

OUR notices of the Royal Academy pictures have been so prolonged, and must now so rapidly be brought to a close, that we are afraid (so brief must be the allusions we are enabled to make to the remaining pictures) of perpetrating one of those "Massacres of the Innocents," which form the traditional portion of the end of every parliamentary session.

Among the land and sea-scapes painters of the more elevated class, the most ambitious and imaginative is Mr. Francis Danby, A.R.A., who has a large picture of the "Court, Palace, and Gardens of Alcinoüs—a Ruddy Morning" (245). A very ruddy morning it is indeed, and a ruddy picture—almost too ruddy, suggesting in its intensity of glow, an idea almost analogous to that propounded by Mr. Samuel Weller about the slunkiest in the scarlet inexpressibles, whom he met at the Bath footmen's "swarry," and whom he proposed should be placed behind the fender in a public-office in lieu of a grate full of live coals. Mr. Danby's picture as an architectural composition merits all praise. In aerial perspective it is admirable; but we must protest against these perpetual "blazes."

Mr. Stanfield has four sea-scapes, the most remarkable a composition representing the wreck of a portion of the Spanish Armada, at the entrance of "Port-na-Spania" (208), near the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

It is the misfortune of artists like Mr. Stanfield, who have painted so long, and painted so well, that in the production of works such as the one we are now criticising—works which would confer immediate renown upon painters of a weaker calibre—they run the risk of being told that their performance is but just up to the mark; or, up to the ordinary; or, and this is the most condemnatory form of faint praise, that what they have done is the "same as us." This "Port-na-Spania" picture is, in our opinion, as fine as anything that Vanmevle ever painted; yet capricious critics, cloyed with dainties, remembering Stanfield's "Victory entering Gibraltar," his "Castle of Lachia," his "Dogaia Venice," his "Ehrenbreitstein," are apt to cry out because he has only produced a picture of equal excellence to those standard works of art. The standard of perfection in painting is so purely ideal, that we do not wonder at some painters, who find and know in their own hearts that they cannot paint better, changing their styles, and oftentimes degenerating into mannered eccentricity, because they are fearful of critics who are tired, like the Athenians, of hearing Aristides

called the just, who, fatigued with erecting statues to their honour, would hail as raise them, and who are eager to accuse them of monotony simply because they are consistent. The cautious Wilkie knew this full well. He knew that a continuity of exquisitely finished-pictures, such as the "Blind Fiddler" and the "Rent Day," would at last pall upon an ungrateful and petulant public. He launched at once into the Iberio-picturesque; and not giving his admirers time even to be tired of that style, abandoned it in turn, and was nursing himself for vast efforts in the field of Oriental art-enterprise when Death smote him down. No one can admire progression more than we do; but we prefer immobility (only noble and well-earned eminence) to retrogression; and we would much rather that Mr. Stanfield should say with the Standard-Bearer, "The optimi manebimus," and continue painting the good pictures he now gives us, than that he should go forward, like Mr. Herbert, to asceticism; or Mr. Holman Hunt to mysticism; or far, far backward, like Mr. Millais, to incomprehensible absurdity; like Mr. Abraham Cooper to semi-y; or like Turner, who had in spirit and in truth once reached pictorial perfection, to hopeless aberration of mind and hand.

The "Port-na-Spania" picture we think to be in every way good—as a picture of effect, as a picture of history, as a picture of drama. The scene is indeed essentially dramatic; and it is difficult to repress a feeling akin to terror when one sees the noble Spanish argosy, erst the pride of the dockyards of Cadiz or Barcelona, splitting right in two—her masts going by the board; her rigging flying here and there, like a dispersed cobweb; her shattered timbers and snags eddying in the boiling surge; and clinging to them with desperate tenacity the hopeless crew, for they can only escape a watery grave to be cast on an inhospitable shore among semi-savages. Even more dramatic is the hastily-constructed raft to the left hand of the picture. The Spanish mariners have done everything they could to mitigate the horrors of their position, but with small chances of success. There is an intensely-interesting episode in your figure in the steel corset and headpiece, who, erect on the frail structure, drifts onward through the raging waters, he knows scarcely where, but ever keeps his arms sternly folded, and directs his gaze defiantly ahead. He knows that his awful danger is imminent, and that he is hoping almost against hope; but he is determined to look Death boldly in the face, and to die like a Spanish *hidalgo* and caballero, as he is.

The extraordinary basaltic formation of the Antrim coast near the Giant's Causeway is most scientifically drawn. But the most commendable feature in the manipulative aspect of the picture is the astonishing dexterity of management displayed in the aerial perspective. The conflict between the elements of air and water is rendered with as much force and truth as skill; and it appeals almost to our sense of hearing as well to that of sight, and we seem to hear the sound of the raging waves and the howling wind.

Mr. Stanfield's remaining pictures are—"Fort Socoa, St. Jean de Luz" (61), one of those felicitous combinations of maritime and mountainous effect in which the painter excels; "Calais Fishermen taking in their Nets—Storm coming on" (308), very breezy and full of movement; and "A Calm in the Gulf of Salerno" (371), blue, sunny, and delicious in its limpidity.

No. 28, "A Crab and Lobster Shore," by E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., is a most elaborately-painted, and, above all, marvelously drawn, representation of a stony beach, as true to nature as a photograph, but scarcely more so. It is marred by that coldness of colour which alone prevents this artist's pictures from being perfect in their way. As the faculty of seeing colour, like that of hearing melody, is a natural gift, we must not find fault with Mr. Cooke for this defect in his vision, which is atoned for by so many excellencies. Since it appears we must have class painters to the end of the chapter, we may congratulate ourselves on the possession of a "marine painter" like Mr. Cooke, who in diversity of subject and rejection of conventionality, is infinitely ahead of all competitors—in his chosen branch. Nos. 442 and 500—"Morning after a Heavy Gale," and "A Bit of English Coast"—are equally favourable specimens of this artist. May we be allowed to ask Mr. Cooke if the mere ribbed skeleton of a ship with scarcely a plank left—in the former picture—could possibly have kept afloat under the circumstances? Mr. Cooke doubtless knows best; but the incident looks like a stretch of probability. Still, we are aware that truth is often incredible. No. 535, "A Thunder-cloud passing over the Dutch Coast—Tide on the Turn," honourably completes the list of Mr. Cooke's contributions to the present collection. This picture is much brighter in colour than the others.

Of the younger landscape painters, "The Mountain Path" (136), J. T. Linnell, the only contribution of this rapidly improving artist to the Academy, is painted with most praiseworthy attention to nature; and the rugged asperities to the scene are given with much vigour of handling. Why, however, will both the Linnells persist in depicting vegetation continually in a state of decomposition? Surely all branches are not dead, all leaves are not withered, all sap desiccated? These otherwise admirable landscapes seem afflicted with a chronic state of dryrot.

In contradistinction to these "sere and yellow" renderings of nature, we have an intense admiration for "green meat" exemplified in Mr. J. E. Meadows, who in "Wroxall, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight" (289), and "A Rustic Landscape" (304), gives us a dazzlingly-verdant representation of earth and sea, for all is to Mr. Meadows, and his ocean is well nigh as green as his trees. There is, however, a sparkling freshness and crispness about this painter, which can scarcely fail to please.

Mr. E. U. Edis has a "Portrait of Mr. Dallas, the American Minister" (159), a grand old man, with flowing white locks, painted very massively and genial, though sober in colour. The painter would be entitled to greater praise had he not had so good a model to paint from.

Mr. Knight has a couple of excellent portraits—the one "Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.," the other "Mr. Ward," the inventor of the Warden fern case, whom he has surrounded with not merely appropriate but effective accessories.

Among other portraits, we may mention Mr. Pickersgill's (the Academician) figure of "Major Mackenzie, 72nd Highlanders" (86), and his "John Tidd Pratt, Esq." (131), the latter of which is a very thoughtful, earnest rendering of the features of the great joint-stock law luminary. "The Vice-Chancellor—Sir R. T. Kindersley" (224), by G. Richmond, is another very well executed legal portrait; but the palm of portraiture we must this year adjudge to Mr. Francis Grant, R.A., whose "General Sir George Pollock" (220), painted for the East India Company, as a gift to Addiscombe College, is a really noble performance—the "Portrait of a Gentleman," as the hackneyed catalogue-term has it, is true, but of one who was every inch a gentleman and every inch a soldier. Mr. Grant's success in female portraiture no one will dare dispute. His portraits of Mrs. Peel and Mrs. Markham are exquisite in their several ways—the one a charming example of unaffected taste, the other novel and piquant in the extreme. With regard to the latter—the striped petticoat and tightly-laced boot, which would have become meretricious in the hands of a Frenchman, is, according to Mr. Grant's treatment, nothing but what is scrupulously decorous. "Mrs. Sidney Greenfell" (337), by the younger Mr. Pickersgill, is a not unsuccessful effort; and "Thomas Landseer, Esq." (639), by Mr. George Landseer, is a head, almost comical, but most intellectual, and though painted in a somewhat slovenly manner, must not be passed over unpraised, for it is a wonderfully faithful likeness of one, probably most difficult to paint.

In criticising the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the most invidious task that falls to our lot is that of noticing the sculpture exhibited. The paucity of the collection, the mean room, the wretched light, the tawdry fittings, and the general abstinence of our greatest sculptors to send works to an institution where they are exhibited under such disadvantages, make us almost wish—remembering the glories of foreign Glyptothecæ—that there were no sculpture here at all for us to criticise.

The year 1857, however, has brought a few noticeable works in marble to the dingy stools of repentance that cumber the sculpture room. Mr. Mathew Noble, whose dignified statue of her Majesty was recently inaugurated at Peel Park, Manchester, sends a bust of the Queen—executed for the late Earl of Ellesmere. It is an admirable likeness, and (which is far more important) the attitude is noble and graceful. Scarcely one artist has as yet succeeded in bust or statue of her Majesty, but if Mr. Noble is to be defeated by some future sculptor, we may state our opinion that he has not been surpassed by any who have come before him.



On Tuesday night week. We now give a pictorial illustration of the scene, in a more detailed account of the catastrophe. The premises were late at the northern entrance of the goods depot of the London

LAST week we gave a brief account of the terrible conflagration at Keorn's railway goods depot, Camden Town, which took place on Friday night week. We now give a pictorial illustration of the scene, in a more detailed account of the catastrophe. The premises were late at the northern entrance of the goods depot of the London



and North-Western Railway, at Camden Town. They consisted of a series of open sheds, the roofs being of slate and glass, supported by immense wooden beams and stout iron columns: the premises usually contained, of course, a large amount of very various merchandise. Beneath was stabling affording accommodation for a great number of horses, which at the time of the fire were in their respective stalls.

There had been an unusual influx of business on the evening of the catastrophe, and it was past ten o'clock before the Liverpool and Manchester goods were drawn out of the warehouses. The invoices for these were still in course of preparation by the clerks, when a sudden alarm of fire ran through the building, and, on looking up from his desk, the principal book-keeper observed an unusual glare of light at the extreme north-eastern corner of the premises, immediately adjoining the engine-house, and in close proximity to lots in which hay and straw for the use of the horses were kept. Almost before time had elapsed to ascertain the real extent of the danger, the flames had spread into the main warehouse, and in a few moments the whole area was threatened with destruction. The clerks were terrified, and fled precipitately, leaving their books and papers open on the desks; most of these, if not all, were afterwards recovered at great risk. By the exertions of some dozen carmen, more than one hundred valuable horses were set loose and were driven out of the building, whence they galloped wildly about the neighbourhood; but one, an untamable animal, which, it is said, only one man could manage, perished in the flames. Some pigs and other live stock were also released, but many perished. The outbreak occurred about a quarter-past ten o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes the whole building was on fire.

Shortly before eleven the brigade engines began to arrive in rapid succession, but by this time the entire body of the building was one mass of flames, the great gates were already gone, and in the centre could be seen wagon after wagon, and truck load after truck load of goods dropping down with a loud crash as the fire gained the mastery over them. The flagstaff on the summit of the building presently ignited, and was blazing upwards when the brigade poured immense streams on the front of the building, which had become so hot that the water actually hissed, and the wall gave out copious clouds of steam as it dashed against it. The firemen, however, could do nothing more than confine the mischief to the warehouses; but these were utterly destroyed. Great stores of goods intended for places south of Manchester were burnt as they stood upon the trucks, and, in addition to these, several thousands of pounds' worth of property stored in the warehouses, and



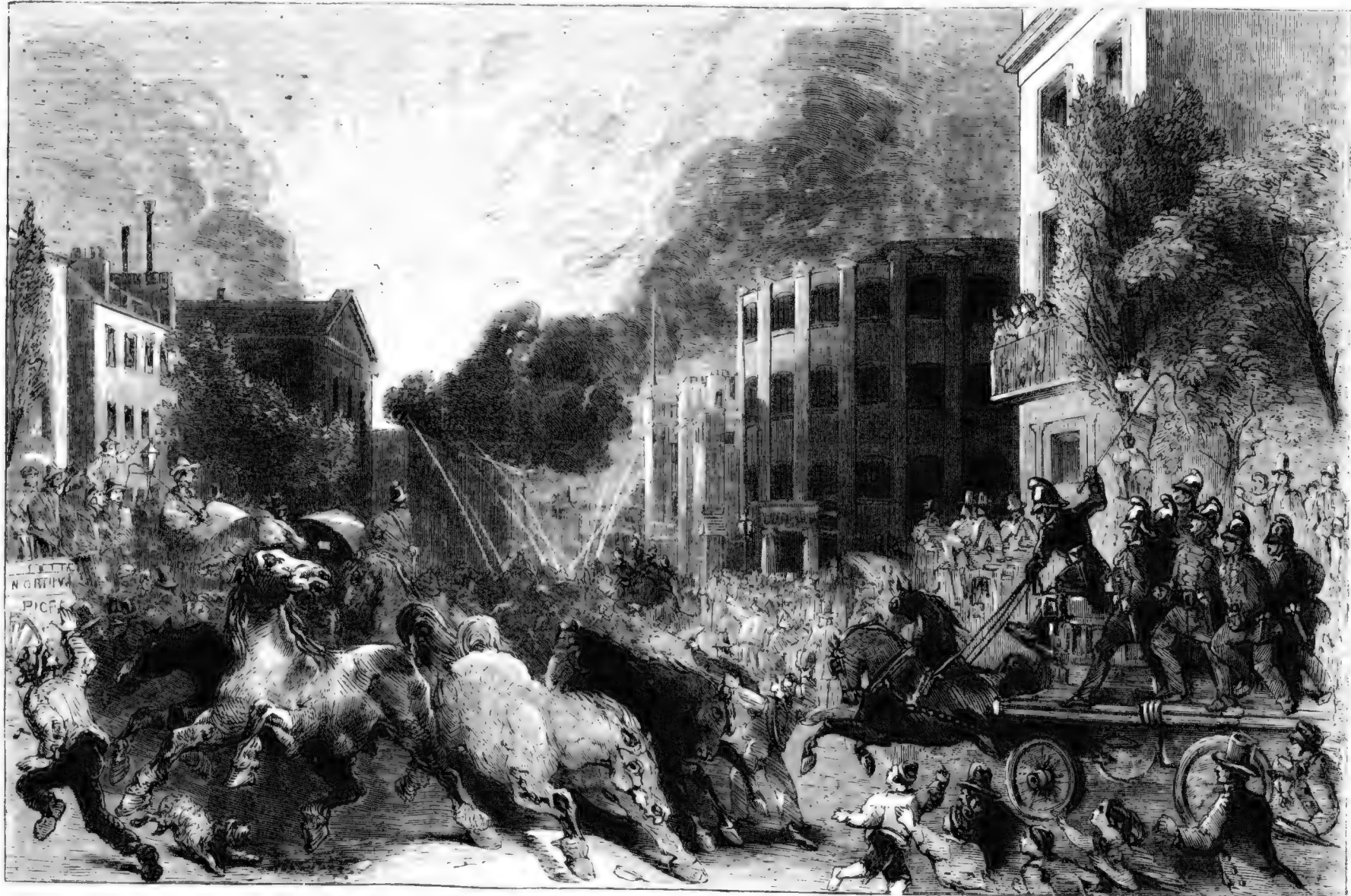
DOUGLAS JERROLD.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN A FEW DAYS BEFORE HIS DECEASE, BY DR. DIAMOND.)

waiting orders for removal, were irrecoverably lost.

Explosion after explosion added to the scene of devastation, which was not a little heightened when, at about half-past eleven o'clock, the roofs of the stabling, upon which the solid paving of the sheds was laid, and which were all supported upon arches to the extent of about two acres, gave way, carrying with them the whole of the burning mass beneath. Shortly after, the great northern wall fell with a tremendous crash upon two barges laden with corn, which were lying in the cut of the Regent's Canal, immediately beneath. The barges were buried under the ruins; and the current was almost stopped, causing the water to flow over the towing-path. The fire now rapidly burnt itself out, gradually dying for lack of fuel, and leaving a mere mass of ruins.

When the horses were turned out, they were driven mostly along the Hampstead and Kentish Town Roads, in the direction of Highgate and Hampstead Heath, and this was nearly fatal to Mr. Inspector Fidge. He had seen the fire, and was riding rapidly down Highgate Hill, when he was suddenly met by a drove of the frightened horses, which were galloping up the hill at the top of their speed. In an instant he was in the midst of them, horse and rider being overthrown. Beyond being terribly shaken, however, and covered from head to foot with mud, he sustained no injury.

There are various rumours as to the origin of the calamity, but none of a positive character. By some it is alleged that the fire was caused by the sparks of the chimney of one of the barges igniting some hay and straw in the gallery; by others that it was from one of the men's pipes or a lucifer match. The estimated loss has been still more variously reported, and of course exaggerated. It was said that 40,000 quarters of corn had been destroyed. The entire quantity in the building was 400 quarters, with 1,200 quarters of beans. It luckily happened, too, that the quantity of goods within the warehouses at the time of the conflagration was comparatively very small, owing to the fact that all the important trains for the north had been despatched, and time was given to stop, by telegraphic messages, the incoming trains. The entire weight of goods (many of them of small value) which was destroyed is about sixty tons, and the insurances effected upon them cover the loss. The building itself was insured for a considerable amount, and the loss on it will be small. Neither the line nor other works of the railway were affected. Report assessed the damage at exactly £250,000. Mr. Huish, the general manager of the railway, says, "Without being able precisely to state the amount, I have little hesitation in saying that in all probability this sum is about four times the real amount, including the building." Temporary premises were immediately erected, and the business was scarcely interrupted.



THE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN TOWN GOODS STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.



## THE VIVIAN MEMORIAL.

A STATUE to the memory of John Vivian, Esq., late M.P. for Swansea, has been erected in that town of copper-smiths, iron foundries, and tin-plate workers. The statue, which is from the design of Mr. J. E. Thomas, is in all respects most satisfactory. The individuality of the original is well and gracefully preserved in the modern costume, the position is easy and dignified, and the relative proportions of the statue and the pedestal are excellent. The statue, which is of bronze of unusual richness, was cast in one piece. The pedestal is of Cornish granite, and weighs at least twenty tons. It bears the following inscription:—

JOHN HENRY VIVIAN,  
ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.P.,  
WHO REPRESENTED THIS BOROUGH  
AND ITS CONTRIBUTORIES  
IN  
SIX SUCCESSIVE PARLIAMENTS.  
ERECTED  
BY HIS CONSTITUENTS AND FRIENDS  
A.D. MDCCCLVII.

On the reverse side of the pedestal is inscribed:—

BORN AT TRURO  
MDCCCLXXXV,  
AND DIED AT SINGLETON,  
MDCCCLV,  
UNIVERSALLY LAMENTED.

The 2nd of June was the day appointed for the inauguration. Unfortunately rain fell very heavily in the morning, and any very brilliant or successful demonstration appeared hopeless. However, as the day advanced the weather became more favourable; and as the hour for the ceremonial approached, the townspeople flocked in great numbers in the direction of the Guildhall. Besides these good townsfolk, who came severally to honour the occasion, the members of the "Grand United Order of Odd Fellows" mustered in force, with flags, and banners, and music. At three o'clock the Odd-Fellows marched from their respective lodges to the Guildhall, the procession moving round the statue, which, as is usual in such cases, was veiled. Shortly after, the inaugurative ceremony proper commenced. Mr. Moggridge (the chairman of the testimonial committee), advanced to the base of the statue, whence he read an address to the Mayor and Town Council, committing the statue to their keeping. "Receive this statue," said the address in conclusion, "as an expression of the desire of this community, that those who succeed us should learn from the act of today, how we valued in life and deplored the loss in death, of him who, for



BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE JOHN H. VIVIAN, M.P. FOR SWANSEA.  
(DESIGNED BY J. E. THOMAS.)

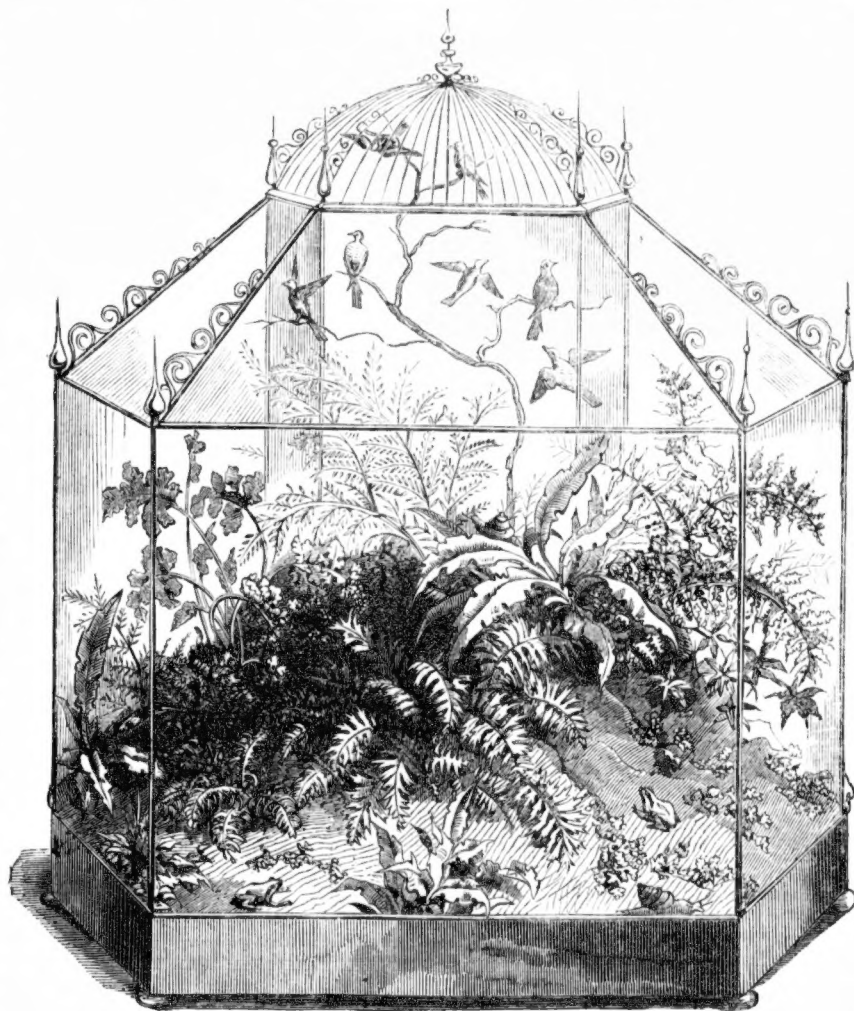
## NEW STREET LETTER-POST.

THE last few weeks has seen the removal of most of the ugly-looking letter-posts which about a couple of years ago were set up in the streets of the metropolis. These have given place to a more tastefully-shaped substitute, an engraving of which will be found on the present page. Mr. A. Cooper, C.E., of Great George Street, we understand, supplied the constructional design, and Mr. W. J. Wills, we believe, superintended the ornamentation of it. The plan of the pillar is a hexagon, and the top has a useful little article in the shape of the compass set into the surface. The space this letter-post occupies is much less than that filled by its predecessor; and so far as the matter of taste is concerned, the change is one which must meet with public approval.

## WINDOW GARDENING, NO. 13.

## FERN-CASE COMBINED WITH A SMALL AVIARY.

IN an article published some time back we suggested the introduction into fern-cases of gay-flowering plants during their time of blooming. We have now to suggest a further novelty in the shape of a small aviary within the case devoted to the culture of the elegant foliage of the fern tribe. A very agreeable effect may by this means be produced, for the canaries or other small birds have the appearance of being surrounded, as it were, by a miniature forest, among the graceful foliage of which their flitting movements and cheerful song are productive of a very novel and pleasing effect.



FERN CASE COMBINED WITH A SMALL AVIARY.

The construction of such a case as that represented in the engraving would be after the usual fashion, with the exception of the supplemental aviary, the proportions of which are intended to be as follows, though a somewhat smaller scale might be adopted if only a single bird or a pair were introduced. The scale of the present design, however, would be more desirable both for the plants and birds. It is three feet long, the space reserved for plants extending 10 inches on either side of the cage, or aviary, which is 16 inches wide. The height, to the commencement of the sloping roof, is 18 inches; and the height to the point where the sloping glass roof meets the wire-work of the cage, 9 inches more, making the total height 27 inches, the wire-work rising about 6 inches above. The square flat upon which the bottom of the cage rests is raised 12 inches above the general basement of the case, towards which the surface, composed of soil and rock-like stones, is made to slope picturesquely. The only peculiarity in the structure of the cage is, that the four sides are of glass, the top only being wire. The little spiral ornaments, &c., next to the cage, form in fact part of it, the projecting ledge or cornice to which they are attached protruding sufficiently to fit tightly and accurately over the final rim of the glass case, and so perfectly uniting in appearance the aviary with the fern-case. It will be seen at once that a cage thus constructed will, when let in at the square opening at the top of the case, and allowed to rest on the raised stage prepared for it, produce precisely the effect represented in the design. The dimensions of the cage are—externally, 16 inches long by 12 wide, and 15 high, immediately beneath the cornice—the wire-work dome rising about 6 inches higher, and making its total height about 18 inches. If it should be found that the air does not circulate with sufficient freedom in the lower part of the cage, a few small perforations might be made in the bottom, corresponding with similar openings made through the stage or level on which it stands.

With reference to the ventilation of fern-cases generally, we may here observe that it is certainly desirable to open the fern-case occasionally to admit a fresh supply of air, whenever the surrounding atmosphere is in a genial state. It will be observed, however, that this will have the effect of causing the moisture to evaporate, and occasional watering will accordingly be required to renew it, whereas in constantly-closed cases the addition of fresh moisture is only requisite at very long intervals. On the nice observance of the fitting time for the admission of air, and the desirable quantity and frequency of a fresh supply of moisture, will materially



NEW METROPOLITAN STREET LETTER POST.

depend the success with which ferns and other plants may be cultivated in a case of this description. The few touches of gay colour which are derived from blossoming plants add materially to the general effect. The following plants thrive permanently in a fern-case under precisely the same treatment as the ferns themselves:—*Torrenia Asiatica*, the blue and purple-blotched flowers of which have a very striking appearance amongst the ferns; and the crimson ivy-leaved geranium—especially the small variety known as the *Etoile de Ves*.

**CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.**—The infant daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert was duly christened on Tuesday, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Chester, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and the Dean of Windsor. The Princess was named Beatrice Mary Victoria. Her Majesty held a banquet in the evening.

**A GOOD SHOT.**—Mr. Bass, of cricketing celebrity, whilst practising with other members of the Burton-on-Trent Rifle Club, was one day unexpectedly joined by a bevy of ladies, one of whom requested to see a specimen of Mr. Bass's shooting. A two-inch bull's-eye being placed, four successive shots were fired at 110 yards. Every shot went through the same hole, a little to the left of the centre, without breaking the outer edge of the paper. On another occasion, when lunch had been discussed on the banks of the river Trent, and the black bottles looked as though their occupation was gone, employment was found for them. A wager was laid that the bottles should be recorked and thrown into the river, seventy yards from the shooter (Mr. Bass), and that, whilst floating, the cork of each of the six bottles should be hit to win. If the body of the bottle was struck, to lose. Every cork was struck. The weapon in this case was a pistol of peculiar construction, with a 10-inch rifle barrel. The staple fixed in the stern of a flat-bottomed fishing boat was struck, the first shot, for a wager, at 300 yards. A swan was shot through the head at 170 yards; a duck feeding upon a weir at 320 yards, and a hare at 280 yards—both shot dead. A boy was seen angling upwards of 90 yards from the bridge on which Mr. Bass was standing, with not less than two score lookers on. A bet was made that Mr. B. would break through the upper part of the fine rod the boy was using the first shot. The weapon in this case was the pistol before mentioned. The shot was made; the line, with the whalebone mounting, fell from the rod. The boy stood aghast. The wager was won, and handed over to the little fisherman.



NEW BRITISH MOTH, PETASIA NUBECULOSA.

twenty-two years our representative in Parliament, was ever the coadjutor and helper of those who strove for the advancement of the public weal—the protector of the afflicted and the friend of all."

The Mayor made a suitable response, which was concluded amidst long-continued applause. The statue was then unveiled, and with a general burst of cheering the ceremony terminated.

## THE NEW BRITISH MOTH, PETASIA NUBECULOSA.

It might probably be thought that the persevering investigations of our entomologists during the last twenty years would hardly have resulted in the detection of any native insect left unregistered and undescribed by their industrious predecessors; yet new species are turning up every season. At one time it is Mr. H. Doubleday, at another, Mr. S. Stephens, at another, Mr. Douglas, who in turn bring to light some fine insect to be added to the British catalogue. The most recent discovery is that of the fine moth here engraved, which was recently captured in Scotland by Mr. Cooper of Liverpool, and since by Mr. Fox of London. So great was the excitement on the occasion among enthusiastic entomologists, that one of the first specimens was sold for the sum of £7. It appears that Mr. Cooper had gone to Scotland to collect unusually early in the season—so early, indeed, that few of the species he had expected had appeared. But he was rewarded for this disappointment by finding himself just in time for the appearance of an insect, the very existence of which, in the British isles, he did not even suspect. The capture of the first specimen of *Petasia nubeculosa* was quite an entomological triumph. The only other British species of this genus was *Petasia Cassinia*, a much smaller variety, popularly known as "The Sprawler," a name which has been given also to the new species, which is already spoken of as the "Rannoch Sprawler," from the place of its first capture, in Perthshire.

The caterpillar feeds upon the birch, and it is therefore inferred that the noble woods of Balmoral, a closely neighbouring region, may be found abounding with this handsome native insect, which has hitherto been supposed to be confined to the Continent. Esper has figured it in his valuable book as a native of France and Germany. During the same collecting tour it was discovered that the rare and beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolor*, popularly known as the "Glory of Kent," was also to be found in tolerable abundance in this part of Scotland; while in the localities hitherto recorded as places of its capture—the woods of Kent, and some of the southern counties—it has now become extremely rare.



## THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

A STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY DUE NORTH."

(Continued from page 379.)

## CHAPTER THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

## HOPE IN THE NIGHT.

LET him stand forth who declares that beauty unadorned is adorned the most. Let him gird up his loins like a man, and I will answer him, and tell him that he is a ninny. I grant the "Venus" of Milo, the "Venus" of Correggio and Titian; I grant the statue that stands in the Pitti Palace in Florence, and so standing "enchants the world." But the beauty of these fair ones is ideal; and ideality clothes them as with a rich garment. The beauty of flesh and blood and civilised life cannot be so idealised; it would be *contra bonos mores* were she to be so. Not only must she have a *toilette*, but it must be of the very best—the richest in material that the looms of Spitalfields or Lyons can send out, the most tasteful in fashion that Mesdames Vouillon and Laure can devise. Aurore in her simple skirt or bodice, or simpler robe of white, is all very well; but when, on her marriage with Elvino, the Count Rodolfo, in order to make byegones thoroughly byegones, comes down with that thumping dowry, I will wager my dukedom to the good will of a street-crossing, that she will appear in a costume that will astonish all the lads and lasses of the village (or gentlemen and ladies of the opera chorus), in its microbolant variations, and make Lisa fit to cry her eyes out with envy. I have a tenderness for my Nora Creina dear—my zealous, bashful Nora Creina, and for sweet Jenny Wren, who, previous to her marriage with Cock Robin (in the nursery ballad), promised that red-waistcoated swain that she would "wear her brown gown, and never dress too fine;" but I infinitely prefer Leslie the superb—Leslie, who has not only a beaming eye but a robe of silk, and who knows how to flash the one, and rustle the other.

The young lady who had thought five guineas too large a sum for Mr. Undervamp's pictorial merchandise, did not appear to have passed more than eighteen years in this sublunary sphere. In some remote planet, she must, Philip thought, have lived some thousand years rather as an angel, an houri, a sibyl, before she had elaborately visited the dull earth to ruin a smile of beauty on it. She was very fair. Philip saw that, with a pang that he felt with pleasure, and yet, lying to himself, called pain. What business was it of his whether she was dark or fair? and why should he, a fair man, have been better or worse pleased if she had been a dark woman? She had such an abundance of golden hair that any attempt to band it, braid it, curl it, twist it, forced it violently off the temples in the manner called in my youthful days "serge fashion," invented by the Chinese, and to be naturalised in Europe by the pretty Empress Eugénie, would, she seemed to feel, have been quite useless; so she let it have its own rebellious way, and it wandered at will beneath her bonnet, and it rose a golden nimbus round her face. Then she had a hair-net of marble by my means—marble is corpse-like; not alabaster—alabaster is wax; not ivory—ivory is milk-and-water; but a brow of flesh and blood, the most beautiful a woman can have—high, broad, snow white, but cold with the delicate tint of rose, just as is a ball dress of pure white, with an almost imperceptible "slip" of pink gauze. Her forehead was a beautiful mountain; and at the delicate declivities of her temples, tiny blue-veins mapped themselves out modestly, like ancient rivers, growing as they descended into the happy valleys beneath. Her eyes were not blue—deep, ultra-marine blue, as Philip had hoped, and adding which caused him to be angered for a moment—but very large, dark, earnest, gray orbs, with lashes that drooped like the fringes of a baldaquin over a catafalque—mournful eyes, that made you sigh—dreamy eyes, that made you wonder—stern eyes, sometimes, that made you tremble. What care I if the rosy blush on her cheek were due to rouge, if the arches of her eyebrows had been subtly pencilled, if the rubies of her lips had received the last lapidary's polish from the hands of a cunning abigail? I was not—Philip had not been—at her dressing-table to see; and what the eye had not seen, the heart had no need to grieve at. Her eyes were not painted; her hair, her teeth, her dimpled chin; her tiny ears, with their small lobes quivering almost to pain beneath the weight of the massive ear-rings, but resigned to their fate, as if knowing that in order to be beautiful we must suffer; her slender neck, rising and falling beneath the yoke of a jewelled colliette (for necklaces had not quite gone out of fashion two-and-twenty years ago)—surely these things were not due to art. She could scarcely have put her hands into lemon-squeezers to make them small, or called in a Chinese pedicure to diminish her feet—her feet, phat the little Cinderella's shoes would have been a world too wide for them. What care I—what cared Philip—if she were tight-laced? if her handkerchief was redolent with one scent, her robe with another, her mantle with a third? These things must be. Pyrrhus must not bind her golden hair with penny twine, but a ribbon of Tyrian dye; the *gracilis puer* must not be scented with Cavendish, but with Francipanni and rose-water. To my mind, your satirists and humourists—*caricatures* of dandyism, whippers of the follies of the age—make too much, and a monstrous poth, about the little tricks and whim-whams that Beauty delights to enhance her charms withal. We want the effect, and the effect is there—grand, glorious, transcendent, and reticent; and what does it matter to us how the effect has been produced, and how much pretty chicanery and coquettish fraud there may be in it? We are not all going to marry Beauty, and he who does is either a philosopher or a fool, and in either case will do well to hold his tongue about the mysteries of Beauty's toilet-table.

As to the lady's dress—but, shade of Diana! what have I to do with, and how can I describe, a lady's dress? As well could I give a description of the mountains of the moon. To me it is always the same admirable extravaganzas—to be wondered at but not comprehended—the salmagundi of rags, tags, bobbins, odds, ends, skirts, flounces, flying buttresses of lace, towers, campaniles, ogre ornaments, glittering bangles, and chain suspension-bridges of precious metals. I look at it as I do upon one of Mr. William Beverley's culminating tableaux in a burlesque. I don't know why the young ladies of the ballet should rise from the capitals of columns, and form living friezes to fairy palaces. I have not the slightest notion why the red, blue and green fires should wind up the proceedings in a state of preternatural splendour; but I am delighted with the whole of the gorgeous spectacle, and shout as loudly as any one when Mr. Beverley is called for and walks across the stage. So it is with a lady's dress. What it is all about, I don't know. How it is put on, and how it comes off, are to me mysteries; but I admire and adore it as the shrine of my beloved, and I bow down before it as I would have done to Phryne, to Diane de Poitiers, to Lady Mary Wortley Montague, to the Duchess of Devonshire, and as I bow down now before the adored one of my heart who lives in Hyde Park Gardens, and doesn't even know of my existence.

The upshot of all this was, that Philip Leslie had been staring at the lady of the picture for as long a period as she continued examining narrowly—for ladies do not stare—that work of art. It so fell out that the young lady, of course by chance, raised her eyes at the very moment that Philip had his most earnestly fixed upon her. The painter blushed crimson, and for the moment would have bartered all his future chances of fame and fortune, whatever they may have been, and visionary as they were, for the temporary loan of one of Mr. Undervamp's cross-barred morions, wherein to hide his abashed head. The lady did not change colour in the slightest degree: how should she—rich, beautiful, and superb—at the gaze of this man forlorn, and all but tattered and torn? She simply, with a rapid motion of one tiny hand, brought a flimsy screen over her face, a mere pretext for a veil, on whose cobwebby reticulations silver sprigs sparkled; and gently susiding, with an ethereal rustle of drapery, into a great, carved, antique fau-euil, shrouded herself from the painter's gaze, half among some antique tapestry, half in the increasing twilight, which began to make the strange old furniture of the shop cast dark and mysterious shadows. But, even through the obscurity, Philip Leslie felt, if he could not see, those earnest gray eyes fixed upon him with a mournful sternness;

and though he had done nothing worse than stare at a pretty woman, he trembled as though he had done a guilty thing.

It occurred to Mr. Undervamp, too, at precisely the same moment, to turn his eyes towards the stranger. Mr. Undervamp had no beauty with which to enthrall, no gray eyes he had but one, indeed, in all with which to awe; but he had a hard frock-vicel to ask the stranger what he wanted, and he made good use of it, by asking him accordingly.

"The 'Cottage-door' was for sale. Would Mr. Undervamp buy it? He would sell it very cheap. It was the same mounted library over again, with this addition, that every word that Philip said seemed wound out of him by the most exquisite tortures of the Inquisition, and that he mentally combated a burning desire to break the 'Cottage-door' over Mr. Undervamp's head, snatch one embrace from the veiled lady, and then either make away with himself with one of the damascened poniards or give himself up at once to the police.

Mr. Undervamp's *idée fixe* would probably, had it its inmost thoughts been analysed, have been to kick Philip Leslie out of the shop. His spoken answer left very little indeed to be desired on the score of plainness; he simply said "No; don't want it," and glancing disdainfully at the painter's worn and travel-stained attire extended his hand towards the door.

Philip Leslie bit his lip nearly till it bled, took back his picture, and moved towards the gestured portal. The background of hope's anchor-foundry faded away, and in its stead there came a set-scene of a river under a bridge—a river that mirrored the gas-lamps on the parapet above, and in whose waters something heavy, falling through the darkness, splashed.

"Say: show me the young man's picture, Mr. Undervamp."

The speaker was the lady in the veil. She took it from him without any sign of acknowledgement, rose from her chair, walked again to the window, and examined it more narrowly than she had done the dealer's goods. Philip could have fallen down and worshipped her. He could have told her, in impassioned accents, that he would slave for her night and day for years; but his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth, and he stood stock-still, and said nothing.

"Let him call to-morrow at one; meanwhile, I will take away this picture, and look at it by a stronger light. You can let him have some money if he wants it; he looks as if he did."

She handed a card to the dealer, who, bowing low, received it. She was looking at Philip now. In that clear, ringing, silvery voice of hers, her words sounded so disdainfully contemptuous that the blood rushed to the painter's heart, back again and again, and he drew himself forward, extending his trembling hands.

"Madam, I will take the picture myself; I am not accustomed —"

"You had better," the calm, ringing voice interposed; and Philip knew that the eyes were fixed on him again.

He shrank back like a beaten hound; and, with her brave drapery all rustling, she swept out, beautiful, heavenly, serene, and with his picture in her hand, to her carriage. Mr. Undervamp had bowed her out; the pawed round could have told her; the stars had been put up, and the carriage had rattled away, and still Philip Leslie stood with his hands extended.

"Well, young man," Mr. Undervamp said at last, giving him a sharp put on the arm, to awaken him from his reverie, "you've come it at last, and no mistake."

"Done with?" asked Philip.

"Why, go on and am a good customer, to be sure. She paints like an angel, and any picture of me I can have my way. And after pictures, I think," he added *ad hoc*, "there's the card, and I mind you're there at one o'clock, sharp; for if you're five minutes too early, or five minutes too late, you'll just get shown to the door for your pains."

Leslie took the card, almost mechanically, and read its inscription.

VISCOUNT'S BADDINGTON,

11, Cannon Street, May Fair.

"Is—she married?" faltered the painter.

"Married! say to be sure she is, and a precious old sinner that!" He checked himself suddenly, and continued, "But this isn't business; mind you're there at the time, that's all. And now, as I'm going to shut up, I'll say good day, and wish you luck; I dare say she'll stand a liver for the picture."

Philip hesitated, though sorely against his will. "I—I—I thought," he said, "that the lady left word that I might have some money; if as she very considerably remarked, I wanted it, and I do want it terribly."

"Oh, ah, yes," Mr. Undervamp acquiesced with anything but a financial readiness of speech. "I believe she did mention something of the sort. Perhaps you'd look in to-morrow, eh? We're shutting up, you see. Money's so scarce."

"It's so scarce," Philip retorted impatiently, "that I think I had better look in to-night; or else I shall be obliged to look in at a baker's shop-window and take a loaf from it."

Mr. Undervamp looked at the Viscountess Baddington's *protégé* with a grimly-irresolute air. He evidently did not dare to disobey the instructions of his aristocratic customer, but he was evidently disliked parting with any ready money to this unknown and dilapidated petitioner. He screwed up his face, however, at last, with the expression of one who is compelled to do a thing much against the grain, and said:

"I suppose a crown will do?"

"Anything will do," muttered Philip.

"Well, then," the picture dealer continued, "you may as well just give me a bit of an I O U for it, and—" he seemed loath to part even with these miserable five shillings, and hailed the prospect of the delay that would accrue while the I O U was made out as a blessed respite. But just as Philip was about to signify his willingness to give the requisite, or in fact any acknowledgment, the door opened, and there appeared on the threshold a flunkey.

Tall, calm, majestic, haughty—one of the caryatides to the temple of fashion—one who had served so long, and with such dignity, that extremes met, and servitude might almost be mistake for command. He was powdered and middle-aged. He was the Lord Viscount Baddington's footman; but he had served in many noble families previous to his present appointment, and his name was John Peter Plushley.

"Madam, you're to give the young man two souffins, Mr. Undervamp."

He spoke, and there was silence. He passed out of the shop, and left behind him the odour of hair-powder and the sanctity of plush.

Grumbling to himself, Mr. Undervamp replaced his crown piece in his pocket, and going to a drawer, unlocked it, and produced the required coins: Philip wrote a hasty acknowledgment, and with a lighter heart than he had borne in his breast for many a day, bade the dealer good night, and stepped briskly from the shop. He did not ask him his way, for two sovereigns are a pioneer all over London. Hope gleamed again before him, and the panorama of the gas-lighted bridge, and the cold black river, passed away from before him like the memory of a dream, though like, oftentimes, the dream, it was but a few minutes old.

"I thought," soliloquised Mr. Undervamp, standing on his door-step, with his hands in his pockets, and sniffing up the evening fragrance of Wardour Street, "that I had one of the rummest customers in London in my lady Viscountess there; but I think I shall have a rummer one in this dusky young sign-painter. It wasn't a bad bit of colour, though. Wish I'd bought it. My lady would have given me a tenner for it."

He strolled into his shop, and watching his shop-boy put up the shutters, soliloquised again, and, as he did so, softly whistled.

"To think of that old Trojan, Baddington, who's been a customer of mine and of father before me this forty years, going and bringing home a bit of a gal from—where's the place?—Wishawen, Baden-Baden—something of that sort—as Lady Baddington. British chaplain at Baden—ha! hump! I wonder what his dear niece, Mrs. Falcon, and the family, think of it. I wonder what that testing soldier-officer, Captain Falcon, thinks of it, even if he's heard of it yet. He owns me two pound for a pistol; so does his grand-aunt-in-law. Curious, isn't it?"

He seemed to apostrophise a rusty man-in-armour as he spoke; but there was no speculation in the warrior's eyes, and Mr. Undervamp whistled again, and went to his supper.

(To be continued.)

## LAW AND CRIME.

A CASE investigated by Mr. Hall, on Monday last, at Bow Street, has brought into public notice the life carried on in the dark arches of the Adelphi. Every one, even in the metropolis, is perhaps not aware that in the vaults and the locality just named, are to be found the lowest depths of London destitution and vagrancy. There may be found every stage of miserable poverty, from simple impecuniosity to absolute nakedness and starvation. The policeman, the tormenting spirit of these infernal regions, occasionally amuses himself by stirring up the unhappy wretches congregated crouching in these loathsome caverns, driving them from one end to the other, not for any purpose whatever connected with his office, but just his own personal enjoyment or the edification of some inquiring "swell" who may have purchased his company for the visit. Sometimes, even in broad day, the pedestrian in the Strand steps aside to give a wide berth to a horrible creature, originally intended for a woman, but who, becoming instead the animating principle of a foul heap of rags, reeks and staggers, not from repletion but starvation, along the thoroughfare, followed by a crowd of boys and idlers, marveling at her hideous shrunken limbs, her pallid cheeks, and her matted hair. The inhabitants of the vicinity are it seems annoyed by continual sorties of wretched ragged boys, who suddenly emerge from the arches, swear fearfully, gamble for halfpence, and on the appearance of the policeman again disperse as suddenly into the realms of darkness and misery. One of these lads was caught by an energetic policeman, and Mr. Stuart Murray, a reporter, who lives in York Buildings, adjacent to the Adelphi, deposed as to the constant nuisance caused by troops of boys coming from the arches, and acting as described. Mr. Hall expressed his unwillingness to send the lad to prison, and Mr. Murray said it was a great pity if there were no means of remedying such an evil. The question as to what ought to be done was at last happily evaded by means of the discovery that the boy's mother was in court, and was possessed of a shilling. An embargo to that amount was at once laid on her son, and when she paid it he was discharged, no doubt to the magistrate's great relief. Still, after all, it is scarcely fair to put upon a magistrate, an administrator of justice, the difficulty of being forced to act, it at all, in opposition to his proper feeling as a Christian man. An act empowering him to commit vagrant children to reformatory establishments would not only relieve him from this very unfair dilemma, but would cause an incalculable saving to the country. Of all possible establishments, that of a rising criminal generation must be the most expensive, harassing, and unsatisfactory.

A man was brought up at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, charged with robbery. He had the aspect of insanity, and was nearly bald in consequence of a habit he had acquired in prison, of tearing out his hair by the roots during paroxysms of despair. The surgeon and governor of the jail were examined as to his state of mind, and both pronounced him to be pretending to be insane. The Assistant Judge submitted to the jury the question as to the prisoner's state of mind, stating the opinions before related, but at the same time expressing his own that the two gentlemen who had given them were in the wrong. With this view the jury concluded, in declaring the prisoner sane. No doubt they were right; and if so, the case illustrates the absurdity of relying, as is too often done, upon medical testimony as to mental condition. When medical men can show that they have better means of judging as to these matters than men of ordinary observation—when they can prove by bodily diagnosis the presence of insanity, as plainly as they can that of fever or consumption—then, and not until then, their evidence may be implicitly acted upon. In the case now being narrated, the prisoner, being legally unable to plead, was committed to jail, as a criminal lunatic, during Her Majesty's pleasure. This means imprisonment for life, whether he ever recover or not; and as his sentence has been pronounced before trial, it also implies punishment whether he be guilty or innocent.

At the Central Criminal Court, a young married woman, aged only nineteen, was charged with stealing some ribbon from a shop. She had only been nine months married, and during the unavoidable absence of her husband on business, had contracted a desire for drink, and had committed this offence to obtain money to purchase liquor. The husband, who appeared to be in great distress, appealed to the mercy of the court, and promised, in order to prevent another similar offence, always to take his wife with him when he travelled; but the Common Serjeant was inexorable, and sentenced the woman to three months' hard labour—a sentence which, under the circumstances, we would suggest appears to be of needless and extreme severity.

The arrest of Mr. Humphrey Brown has been effected, and appears to have afforded some popular gratification. His solicitors say that he surrendered, although he might have escaped. If so, he has certainly not done all in his power to repair the misdeeds of his favourite bank. If he had only "given the office" to some poor ruined depositor, thus enabling him to receive the two hundred pounds reward offered for Mr. Brown's apprehension, we should have thought the better of him. Mr. Brown has already tasted the penalties of delinquency. He was apprehended—or detained—on two warrants, and in each case was required to find bail in £4,000, with sureties for a similar sum. This he failed to do, and was accordingly remanded to one of Her Majesty's prisons.

At Liverpool, a charge was made against Henry Rogers, captain of a merchant vessel, also against his first and second mates, of a series of systematic cruelties terminating in the death of a seaman named Rose. The man it appears was rather feeble in his intellect, and had been taken ill before his arrival on board. He was there beaten with whips and ropes until his body was one mass of ulcerated wounds. He was beaten every day, and a large dog was occasionally set upon him, which tore off his flesh. His nose was stopped, and filth forced down his throat in large lumps, by means of a stick. He was put in irons, imprisoned in a cask, and dosed with mingled brandy and castor oil. At length he died, and his body, a hideous sight, was cast, without further ceremony, into the sea. Cases of cruelty such as this are becoming more common almost daily. When they occur, the prosecution under the ordinary system usually fails, it indeed it be ever commenced. The accused are committed by the magistrates for trial at the sessions, and when brought up for trial the chief witnesses are usually absent, perhaps from being unwilling to sacrifice their means of livelihood by remaining ashore; perhaps from other causes readily surmised. A system of summary jurisdiction in such matters by local courts at our seaports is much required. If these cannot be established, power ought to be given to a magistrate to certify as to the importance of the evidence of a sea-faring witness, and this certificate should entitle him to some compensation for remaining in the way to give evidence.

Mr. Cobbett has made another unsuccessful attempt to obtain a *habeas corpus*. It seems that in his last interval of liberty he contrived to discover some supposed dereliction of duty on the part of somebody connected with a turnpike set up somewhere near Winchester. Hereupon he proceeded to Winchester, and obtained a summons from a rural justice. On his return, he was arrested at the Vauxhall station upon two judgments. He considered himself entitled to a discharge on the ground of privilege, having been engaged upon legal business. The judges decided, as other judges had before given an opinion on the same facts, that having put himself only into the position of a common informer, he was not entitled to the usual exemption of a witness from arrest during the time required for attending to give evidence, staying, and returning. The rule for a *habeas* was therefore refused.

## POLICE.

STREET BULLIES.—Edward Ealey was charged with assaulting John Baker. Complainant said his wife were pursuing their way home, and were upon Westminster Bridge, when defendant and five or six others wantonly pushed the two women against the palisades of the bridge. Baker spoke to them, when he and his friend were beset by the fellows, who, not content with beating them in a most cowardly way, also knocked down the women. It was clearly proved that immediately after the first attack the defendant threw his left arm round Baker's neck, and, holding him tightly, struck him repeatedly with his right fist.

The defendant denied the assault.

Mr. Arnold fined the defendant £5, and committed him for two months in default of payment.



**ATTEMPTED FRAUD.**—A respectable-looking middle-aged man of rustic appearance, who gave his name as Thomas Reaves, was charged with practising the following rascalious trick.

The prisoner called at the town house of Sir Arthur Pakenham, Bart., for Bath, and sent up his card with the name of Reaves on it. He was shown to the parlour, where he introduced himself as a friend of the late Sir Arthur's, and then proceeded to a lady named Adams, who he endeavoured to persuade to let him have a sum of money. He said that Adams's family were to be sent out here, but he had just discovered that one of their children under seven years of age, must be paid for. The sum of £1,000 was required for this purpose, and he had asked upon him, to pay the sum. He said that he had not a penny, but he would endeavour to raise the sum on his return to Bath. Sir Arthur told him that he was not satisfied with a story, and should find him, upon which the rascal endeavoured to leave, and the police were sent for. During the interval, a gentleman named North, well acquainted with both the offender and assistant at the place named, came in, when the fraud was discovered. The two addresses that he gave were also false. Remanded.

**PAINFUL CASE.**—Mr. J. C. Evans, of the Thames police, called the attention of the magistrate to a hopeless case of insanity in the person of an Irish lady, named Barbara Grant, who had been sent to this country in the John Bull steamer by the authorities at Hamburg, where she had for some time resided. The unfortunate woman, who was very restless, threw herself on a seat, and was supported by her attendants, requiring quite unconscious of all around her.

Mr. Evans said the Commissioners of Police had been directed by the Secretary of State to employ an officer to bring the lady before the magistrate, to be dealt with under the Lunacy Act.

Mr. Seale asked if the names of the lady's friends in England or Ireland were known.

Mr. Evans said he was unable to elicit any information whatever from the inmates.

Mr. Seale said he could not act without medical evidence, and directed that the lady should be provided with a comfortable lodging, and that a medical practitioner should visit her and report on her state of mind.

**SMUGGLING.**—Reuben Walker and Charles Letchford, gentlemen to the Ceres steamer, from Rotterdam, were charged with smuggling.

Rudolph Jones, custom-house officer, said—The day morning on examining the Ceres, which was going off Brest, I saw a quantity of foreign manufactured tobacco, and 100 cigars. The defendants and several others were on board. The witness proved that the defendants had acknowledged the offence.

Mr. Cattamach, solicitor to the proprietors of the vessel, said the loss and inconvenience occasioned to the owners by the conduct of the kind were of the heaviest description, and that the extreme penalty were not visited upon violators of the act, there would be no possibility of straggling against the injurious effects of the system. The day's which frequently took place in consequence of the reckless conduct of men in such situations, was attended with enormous expense, and there was no excuse at all for the breach of the law. A caution against smuggling, and notice of the penalty attached to its commission, was exhibited everywhere along the Thames.

The Lord Mayor said he was aware of the serious nature of the offence, and of the increase of smuggling. He sentenced each of them to a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.

**SHOPLIFTING.**—Edith Aplin and Ellen Sammers, two well-dressed females, each aged 19, were brought up on remand, charged with having stolen two mantles, value £4, from the shop of Mr. James Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas, the wife of the prosecutor, said that the prisoners came into the shop on Saturday last, and Aspin selected a mantle, on which she paid a shilling deposit. After they had left the shop she missed two mantles. Mr. Thomas gave information of his loss to the police, and the prisoners were apprehended, about two hours after, in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel.

Conring, a police constable, said the prisoners were two notorious shoplifters. Sammers had been twice convicted for stealing goods from hatters' shops, and sentenced on both occasions to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Miss Neale said the prisoners came to her master's shop, on Friday, last week, and one of them selected a mantle, and said she had not sufficient money to pay for it, but left a deposit of £6. While the prisoners were in the shop, a third person came in, and the prisoners left the shop. Soon afterwards a piece of towelling, measuring twenty yards, was missed. One of the prisoners also took away a parcel which a lady had accidentally left on one of the counters.

Rose, the father of the count, said Aspin had been several times in custody for shoplifting, and once convicted.

Mr. Seale sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

**THE ORGAN-GRAINDING NEIGHBOUR.**—An Italian organ-grinder was charged with playing an organ to the annoyance of the inhabitants of Burton Crescent.

Mr. Thomas Burgan said that the prisoner was playing his organ in his house, when, having sent one staying with him who was unwell, he next asked him to go away. This the man refused to do; and when he said he would fetch a policeman, he only continued the noise out of bravado.

The prisoner said he was very sorry, and that he would not commit the offence again.

He was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. The money was paid.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

New currency, that very large supplies of bullion have come in this week, and that about £2,000,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England, money continues very dear. The supply, however, for discount purposes, is certainly on the increase, although the Bank of France has for some time past been a large buyer of gold. All parties appear to be inclined to act with great caution in making advances, even when the money is offered at a low rate, to the nature of the advances from India and China, which show a large profit on the shipment of silver from this country, and to the prospect of heavy remittances being made by the next packet. This enormous drain of the precious metals appears to set at naught all calculations in reference to the future, and its extent will be better understood when we state that, since 1850, India alone has drained the world of no less a sum than forty millions sterling in silver, and yet the demand appears to be more active than ever. The balance of trade against us is less severe; still the greatest uneasiness is felt on the Continent, owing to the continued loss of the silver currency.

The last returns of the Bank of France are very favourable, the stock of bullion having increased, since the previous return was made up, by £2,000,000. We learn, however, that three times as much gold and silver are now being committed to India to purchase silk. Further arrivals from America are favourable. Several remittances of gold have been made to England, and some large supplies of that metal had been sent to India in payment for raw produce.

The transactions in the consol market this week have been very moderate, in consequence of the prices of the various securities. The 3 per cent. ex div. have been sold at 93 1/2 to 94; the 4 per cent. at 95 1/2 to 96; the 5 per cent. at 97 1/2 to 98; the 6 per cent. at 99 1/2 to 100; the 7 per cent. at 101 1/2 to 102; the 8 per cent. at 103 1/2 to 104; the 9 per cent. at 105 1/2 to 106; the 10 per cent. at 107 1/2 to 108; the 11 per cent. at 109 1/2 to 110; the 12 per cent. at 111 1/2 to 112; the 13 per cent. at 113 1/2 to 114; the 14 per cent. at 115 1/2 to 116; the 15 per cent. at 117 1/2 to 118; the 16 per cent. at 119 1/2 to 120; the 17 per cent. at 121 1/2 to 122; the 18 per cent. at 123 1/2 to 124; the 19 per cent. at 125 1/2 to 126; the 20 per cent. at 127 1/2 to 128; the 21 per cent. at 129 1/2 to 130; the 22 per cent. at 131 1/2 to 132; the 23 per cent. at 133 1/2 to 134; the 24 per cent. at 135 1/2 to 136; the 25 per cent. at 137 1/2 to 138; the 26 per cent. at 139 1/2 to 140; the 27 per cent. at 141 1/2 to 142; the 28 per cent. at 143 1/2 to 144; the 29 per cent. at 145 1/2 to 146; the 30 per cent. at 147 1/2 to 148; the 31 per cent. at 149 1/2 to 150; the 32 per cent. at 151 1/2 to 152; the 33 per cent. at 153 1/2 to 154; the 34 per cent. at 155 1/2 to 156; the 35 per cent. at 157 1/2 to 158; the 36 per cent. at 159 1/2 to 160; the 37 per cent. at 161 1/2 to 162; the 38 per cent. at 163 1/2 to 164; the 39 per cent. at 165 1/2 to 166; the 40 per cent. at 167 1/2 to 168; the 41 per cent. at 169 1/2 to 170; the 42 per cent. at 171 1/2 to 172; the 43 per cent. at 173 1/2 to 174; the 44 per cent. at 175 1/2 to 176; the 45 per cent. at 177 1/2 to 178; the 46 per cent. at 179 1/2 to 180; the 47 per cent. at 181 1/2 to 182; the 48 per cent. at 183 1/2 to 184; the 49 per cent. at 185 1/2 to 186; the 50 per cent. at 187 1/2 to 188; the 51 per cent. at 189 1/2 to 190; the 52 per cent. at 191 1/2 to 192; the 53 per cent. at 193 1/2 to 194; the 54 per cent. at 195 1/2 to 196; the 55 per cent. at 197 1/2 to 198; the 56 per cent. at 199 1/2 to 200; the 57 per cent. at 201 1/2 to 202; the 58 per cent. at 203 1/2 to 204; the 59 per cent. at 205 1/2 to 206; the 60 per cent. at 207 1/2 to 208; the 61 per cent. at 209 1/2 to 210; the 62 per cent. at 211 1/2 to 212; the 63 per cent. at 213 1/2 to 214; the 64 per cent. at 215 1/2 to 216; the 65 per cent. at 217 1/2 to 218; the 66 per cent. at 219 1/2 to 220; the 67 per cent. at 221 1/2 to 222; the 68 per cent. at 223 1/2 to 224; the 69 per cent. at 225 1/2 to 226; the 70 per cent. at 227 1/2 to 228; the 71 per cent. at 229 1/2 to 230; the 72 per cent. at 231 1/2 to 232; the 73 per cent. at 233 1/2 to 234; the 74 per cent. at 235 1/2 to 236; the 75 per cent. at 237 1/2 to 238; the 76 per cent. at 239 1/2 to 240; the 77 per cent. at 241 1/2 to 242; the 78 per cent. at 243 1/2 to 244; the 79 per cent. at 245 1/2 to 246; the 80 per cent. at 247 1/2 to 248; the 81 per cent. at 249 1/2 to 250; the 82 per cent. at 251 1/2 to 252; the 83 per cent. at 253 1/2 to 254; the 84 per cent. at 255 1/2 to 256; the 85 per cent. at 257 1/2 to 258; the 86 per cent. at 259 1/2 to 260; the 87 per cent. at 261 1/2 to 262; the 88 per cent. at 263 1/2 to 264; the 89 per cent. at 265 1/2 to 266; the 90 per cent. at 267 1/2 to 268; the 91 per cent. at 269 1/2 to 270; the 92 per cent. at 271 1/2 to 272; the 93 per cent. at 273 1/2 to 274; the 94 per cent. at 275 1/2 to 276; the 95 per cent. at 277 1/2 to 278; the 96 per cent. at 279 1/2 to 280; the 97 per cent. at 281 1/2 to 282; the 98 per cent. at 283 1/2 to 284; the 99 per cent. at 285 1/2 to 286; the 100 per cent. at 287 1/2 to 288; the 101 per cent. at 289 1/2 to 290; the 102 per cent. at 291 1/2 to 292; the 103 per cent. at 293 1/2 to 294; the 104 per cent. at 295 1/2 to 296; the 105 per cent. at 297 1/2 to 298; the 106 per cent. at 299 1/2 to 300; the 107 per cent. at 301 1/2 to 302; the 108 per cent. at 303 1/2 to 304; the 109 per cent. at 305 1/2 to 306; the 110 per cent. at 307 1/2 to 308; the 111 per cent. at 309 1/2 to 310; the 112 per cent. at 311 1/2 to 312; the 113 per cent. at 313 1/2 to 314; the 114 per cent. at 315 1/2 to 316; the 115 per cent. at 317 1/2 to 318; the 116 per cent. at 319 1/2 to 320; the 117 per cent. at 321 1/2 to 322; the 118 per cent. at 323 1/2 to 324; the 119 per cent. at 325 1/2 to 326; the 120 per cent. at 327 1/2 to 328; the 121 per cent. at 329 1/2 to 330; the 122 per cent. at 331 1/2 to 332; the 123 per cent. at 333 1/2 to 334; the 124 per cent. at 335 1/2 to 336; the 125 per cent. at 337 1/2 to 338; the 126 per cent. at 339 1/2 to 340; the 127 per cent. at 341 1/2 to 342; the 128 per cent. at 343 1/2 to 344; the 129 per cent. at 345 1/2 to 346; the 130 per cent. at 347 1/2 to 348; the 131 per cent. at 349 1/2 to 350; the 132 per cent. at 351 1/2 to 352; the 133 per cent. at 353 1/2 to 354; the 134 per cent. at 355 1/2 to 356; the 135 per cent. at 357 1/2 to 358; the 136 per cent. at 359 1/2 to 360; the 137 per cent. at 361 1/2 to 362; the 138 per cent. at 363 1/2 to 364; the 139 per cent. at 365 1/2 to 366; the 140 per cent. at 367 1/2 to 368; the 141 per cent. at 369 1/2 to 370; the 142 per cent. at 371 1/2 to 372; 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the 311 per cent. at 709 1/2 to 710; the 312 per cent. at 711 1/2 to 712; the 313 per cent. at 713 1/2 to 714; the 314 per cent. at 715 1/2 to 716; the 315 per cent. at 717 1/2 to 718; the 316 per cent. at 719 1/2 to 720; the 317 per cent. at 721 1/2 to 722; the 318 per cent. at 723 1/2 to 724; the 319 per cent. at 725 1/2 to 726; the 320 per cent. at 727 1/2 to 728; the 321 per cent. at 729 1/2 to 730; the 322 per cent. at 731 1/2 to 732; the 323 per cent. at 733 1/2 to 734; the 324 per cent. at 735 1/2 to 736; the 325 per cent. at 737 1/2 to 738; the 326 per cent. at 739 1/2 to 740; the 327 per cent. at 741 1/2 to 742; the 328 per cent. at 743 1/2 to 744; the 329 per cent. at 745 1/2 to 746; the 330 per cent. at 747 1/2 to 748; the 331 per cent. at 749 1/2 to 750; the 332 per cent. at 751 1/2 to 752; the 333 per cent. at 753 1/2 to 754; the 334 per cent. at 755 1/2 to 756; the 335 per cent. at 757 1/2 to 758; the 336 per cent. at 759 1/2 to 760; the 337 per cent. at 761 1/2 to 762; the 338 per cent. at 763 1/2 to 764; the 339 per cent. at 765 1/2 to 766; the 340 per cent. at 767 1/2 to 768; the 341 per cent. at 769 1/2 to 770; the 342 per cent. at 771 1/2 to 772; the 343 per cent. at 773 1/2 to 774; the 344 per cent. at 775 1/2 to 776; the 345 per cent. at 777 1/2 to 778; the 346 per cent. at 779 1/2 to 780; the 347 per cent. at 781 1/2 to 782; the 348 per cent. at 783 1/2 to 784; the 349 per cent. at 785 1/2 to 786; the 350 per cent. at 787 1/2 to 788; the 351 per cent. at 789 1/2 to 790; the 352 per cent. at 791 1/2 to 792; the 353 per cent. at 793 1/2 to 794; the 354 per cent. at 795 1/2 to 796; the 355 per cent. at 797 1/2 to 798; the 356 per cent. at 799 1/2 to 800; the 357 per cent. at 801 1/2 to 802; the 358 per cent. at 803 1/2 to 804; the 359 per cent. at 805 1/2 to 806; the 360 per cent. at 807 1/2 to 808; the 361 per cent. at 809 1/2 to 810; the 362 per cent. at 811 1/2 to 812; the 363 per cent. at 813 1/2 to 814; the 364 per cent. at 815 1/2 to 816; the 365 per cent. at 817 1/2 to 818; the 366 per cent. at 819 1/2 to 820; 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